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THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.

GREAT STATE MASS CONVENTION.

Buchanan Read Out of the Democratic Party—The State Sentinel Read Out of the Ranks—The Resolutions of January 5 Explained.

Important Movement Towards a New Democratic Organization.

A Convention of the Northern Democracy Called.

The State Convention of the Democracy of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on Tuesday, the 23d of February, was one of the most important and significant occurrences of the political history of the day. Delegates were present from *sixty* counties. Speeches were made by the most prominent and influential Democrats of the State, and a platform of principles was adopted, upon which the entire Democratic Party of the North and West will probably unite. The great importance of this movement led us to have a special reporter in attendance, and we have received from him the following report of the proceedings:

The meeting was called to order by Asahel H. Reeves, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He proposed a temporary organization by the appointment of A. S. Drake, of Marion County, as Chairman, and Mr. Sanderson as Secretary. The nominations being approved.

Mr. Drake said: Gentlemen: Allow me to return my thanks for the compliment you have just paid me by calling me to the Chair on such an important occasion. I regard this as a great crisis in the political affairs of the United States, and particularly in the history of the Democratic Party. We have met here to take steps against a portion of our Democratic friends. I desire that we will endeavor to steer our new ship clear of the shoals and land her in a safe haven. [Cheers.] As this is but a temporary organization, I shall leave it to the permanent President to make such remarks as shall be proper.

Mr. Gilbert Hathaway proposed, and it was received, that a Committee of five be appointed to report a permanent organization—whereupon the Chair appointed

Gilbert Hathaway, of La Porte,
Austin M. Pratt, of Parke,
D. C. Vawter, of Johnson,
R. S. Blake, of Spencer,
Mr. Dumont, of Marion.

Mr. Pratt not being present, the Chair substituted for him

G. F. Comstock, of Vigo.

The Committee, after a short absence, reported the following list of officers for a permanent organization:

President.

Wm. M. McCarty, of Marion.

Vice-Presidents.

——— Smith, of Hancock County,
W. D. Allen, of Putnam County,
W. C. Ross, of Boone County,
Chauncey Carter, of Lake County,
R. P. Wallace, of Grant County,
W. Hendricks, of Harrison County,
J. L. Gates, of Knox County,
A. M. Pratt, of Park County,
S. G. Cisco, of Madison County,
C. Jones, of Spencer County,
C. G. Pepper, of Ohio County,
J. M. Wilson, of Jennings County.

Secretaries.

Solon Turman, of Putnam County,
C. F. Barker, of Madison County,
E. A. Hale, of Cass County,
A. Steenbarker, of Marion County,
M. Tompkins, of Bartholomew County.

These nominations being approved without dissent, the President took the chair. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am proud of the honor that you have done me by electing me to preside over a Convention of the choice spirits of Indiana. In the present emergency it requires intellect to determine the duty of the Democracy, and nerve to execute it. It is strange that in this age and in this country, any attempt should be made to strike down the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—the principle upon which our whole political edifice rests—consecrated by the blood of our ancestors—and to rob and plunder the people of those prerogatives and rights with which God Almighty has endowed them [cheers,] and this, too, by those professing the Democratic faith. At the 4th of January Convention the people [illegible] and endorsed the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as applicable to the Territories of Kansas. This principle was then established by the Democratic Party in this State, and those who do not subscribe to this article of faith are not within the pale of the Democratic Party. There are but two theories of government: in one, the people are the source from whom, alone, political power can flow; the other is a despotic government, sustained by the bayonets of a servile soldiery. Our Government is based upon the first, and it is to-day, for the first time, assailed. No Government can be Republican that is not founded upon the will of the people, and to elect an act over the people is to strike down and subvert all the liberties of which the people are guardians, and a people are not fit to be guardians of their own rights if they do not rebuke their servants whom they have placed in power, or if they dare not stand by their rights and prerogatives as given them by God Almighty, and as fixed by our organic laws.

Fellow citizens, I shall not in the speech that I now make to you elaborate upon this Kansas question. It is a fact conclusively proved that the people of Kansas have rejected the Lecompton Constitution, and the Congress of the United States, who are the trustees of your power, who are bound to echo your will, have attempted to subjugate that people to the bastard and illegitimate government not the creation of their will. The question then is, whether you shall yield to this encroachment upon the rights of other men, which may threaten your own rights and which may prove operative in States as well as in Territories.

It is an idle and farcical thing to fix an odious and obnoxious law upon a people in order that they may rid themselves of the curse. I say that it is an insult to liberty, and you may as well argue that the doctor, whose duty it is to allay disease, should give a poisonous drug to a patient, that he may cure himself by taking an emetic. I say that it is an insult to say that we will localize this question, and banish it from the halls of Congress. This mode, gentlemen, can not effect the object—it cannot effect it. To do the wrong is to strike the death-blow at the very soul, spirit and life of republicanism itself—it is at once subversive of all order, and, instead of localizing it, it nationalizes it.

Fellow-citizens, it is argued that we should adhere to our party views—that we should defer to the will [illegible] that we should blindly obey his [illegible] the theory of our Government [illegible] people the slaves to their President-makers, and all [illegible] is invested is in trust [illegible] consonance with our will [illegible] and to the subversion of them. [Cheers.] To say that we should defer to the will of the President, is inaugurating an absolutism. Our forefathers have wisely placed checks upon them; they have given us three departments in our Government; by this they have wisely devised means for the preservation of our liberties. If the President is to control Congress, we might as well at once inaugurate a despotism and make him the dictator over the land. It is to say that we should invest him with absolute power, subject our liberties to his arbitrary and capricious will. To such a doctrine no freeman—no man fit to enjoy the liberty of an American can subscribe.

But now what is our duty in the emergency in which we are placed? Shall we be true to republicanism or shall we be false to it. Shall we rebuke the President when he attempts to trammel and fetter, under such a contemptible pretext as he does attempt to do in the Kansas bill?

In the first place, by the Kansas-Nebraska bill we adopted ourselves to remit to the people of the Territories for their own solution all those questions of domestic policy—that was, to absolve the people from the dictation of Congress. The rights of the people were to be preserved to them by the laws to which they were to be made subject only by their own will. The question was raised as to whether they were entitled to the same privileges as the States were entitled to exercise these rights; we said they were. We gave them the power, and here in the face of an overwhelming vote of that people repudiating the Lecompton Constitution, the President and Congress are attempting to subject them to slavery, for the subjection of an unwilling people to such domination is slavery. The extent of that slavery, be it limited or absolute, does not alter or vary its character. [Cheers.] The question now is not a question of the slavery of the black race, but whether the white race shall be insulted, degraded—enslaved by a contemptible minority. Force is less odious than fraud, because fraudulent means are more infamous. We should denounce the wrong. It is a most contemptible quibble to say that the people were represented, when they were afraid to test their instrument at the ballot-box. It is said in Congress that this is the act of the people of Kansas, and the people of Kansas give the most emphatic lie to this assertion. The President, too, makes a quibble that is unworthy of a contemptible pettifogger. [Cheers.] As to the question whether the term "domestic institution," as in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was restricted alone to slavery, you must look to the spirit and object of the enactment—to look to the intent of the legislators—and when you get that, you get them at the law. It is a contemptible verbal criticism; the object was to absolve the people of the Territory from Congressional dictation or intervention. It was the principle of self-government as contradistinguished to vassalage to which they were subjected, for Congressional action was participated in by men not to be interfered with by the laws. It was to give them the power to act as States in their own spheres.

Fellow-citizens, that is not all that we have; that is not the only disease requiring medicine; that is not the only wound needing surgery. The question now is, whether the party shall be repudiated—whether the people who are the repositories of power from whom these mens' political lives spring, shall be their masters; or whether they shall become, in fact, our masters—we being their slaves or servants. There are other evils. We have in Congress a Committee appointed to investigate corruption, bribery, and fraud. We see corruption rampant in the land, and our functionaries violating the trust invested in them for their own unrighteous purposes. Gentlemen, there is no difference between the betrayal of duty by a civil trust and that of a military trust. When Arnold betrayed West Point you branded him with infamy. I ask you if your civilian servants, who prostitute their offices, do not equally deserve the same brand of infamy, because they are alike treacherous to the people and false to their duties? [Cheers.] The party must be purged of these betrayers of the people's liberty, and it is then when our unions succeed in themselves the power to dictate to the people, the people must come up and assert boldly their inherent and inalienable rights of prescribing to these men their duties and exacting obedience. [Cheers.] If there was any pretext I would be willing to spare their feelings, but they now desire and insist upon a fraud which I believe will receive the unqualified condemnation of the people of Indiana. [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, there is but one line of policy for us to pursue—to be true to ourselves—and the poet Shakespeare said that

"He who is true to himself,
It must follow, as night to day,
Will not be false to any one."

Do what patriotism enjoins, and the country is safe; throw off the yokes of servitude that your own minions may attempt to place upon you. You are the custodians of power, and you it is to whom belongs the sacred duty to hand down unimpaired the bright heritage which your ancestors achieved through years of toil and through lakes of blood. Shall we have less of that courage which asserts and defends the rights of men at all hazards than did the Romans when they expelled the lustful Tarquin—less than the French people when they hurled the Bourbons from France—less than the Anglo-Saxons when they forced Magna Charta from the hands of John—or less than our own illustrious ancestors, when they staked their all, unsheathing the sword, defying the British power to wrest rights not an iota greater than those to-day imperilled by the action of your President and Congress. You cannot strike out one right of the people of Kansas without striking out the whole. I insist that no man who does not subject himself to the platform of the 4th January, can be a member of the political democratic church in good standing, we asserted that then which we assert now: and let me say, if we were traitors and deserters, in the name of God let us take the name, and glory in it, and when a paltry and contemptible set of third-rate statesmen attempt to read out of the ranks such men as Stephen A. Douglas, [cheers,] you might as well attempt to strike the name of Napoleon from the list of heroes, [cheers,] or Bacon from that of philosophers, or that of George Washington from the bright array of patriots. [Cheers.] He who has been the expedient—the most eloquent vindicator of the true and genuine unadulterated principle—to be read out by these servile creatures of the President.

"Who bend the servile hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow them."

Sir, your Senators are dead cocks in the pit—there is no galvanic power that can bring them again to vitality. The question for us is shall they drag us to ruin, or shall we come to the rescue and save that party pure and unadulterated.

Gentlemen, you have abler speakers to address you—I thank you again, I would scorn to belong to a party whose conscience could be fettered or whose will could be trammelled by dictation. You are not free men if you dare not claim your rights; you are slaves, slavishly passed under the servile yoke, if you will not dare assert your own rights. This I know you will act upon. What do we care for the name of Democrats? It is but an idea. What is the cause worth when it is rifled of its jewels? We may sacrifice the name, lose the victories, but we will have the proud honor to say that our honor is safe, although the name be lost; but I do not despair of yet winning the battle, for the more this question is discussed the more clear it will become, because, like the diamond, the more it is polished and rubbed, the brighter it will become.

Mr. J. C. Walker, of Laporte, moved, and it was approved, to appoint a Committee of one from each Congressional District to draft and report resolutions to this Convention for consideration.

The Chair appointed John C. Walker, of Laporte, G. W. Randall, of Scott, George A. Buskirk, of Monroe, J. V. Bernhopper, of Decatur, H. Wiser, of Delaware, Gordon Tanner, of Marion, G. F. Cookelt of Vigo, R. P. Davison, of Clinton, G. Hathaway, of Laporte, A. Steele, of Grant, and R. S. Hicks, of Spencer.

Mr. Seaciest, of Putnam, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

Mr. Ryan, of Marion, objected to this, which was rejected.

A Committee was then appointed to wait upon gentlemen from other States to invite them to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

A letter was then read from Gov. Wise, of Virginia.

As also the following from Charles J. Foster, of the Ohio *Statesman*:

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1857.

Austin H. Brown, Esq., Chairman:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention to be held on the 23d, and thank you for the honor done me. I regret that I cannot be present on that important occasion. We are all contending for nothing more than the preservation, pure and intact, of the fundamental principle of Republican Government. There are many incontrovertible arguments against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as it stands, but there are two so thorough and transcendant in their nature that it is supererogatory to advance another. The Lecompton man who cannot see their force has been dipped in Styx, and is invulnerable to reason. The Lecompton Constitution is expressly repudiated by the immense majority of the people. Consequently, it is no more the Constitution of Kansas than the word "Kansas," written on it, is all the land and water, fruits and timber of that beautiful Territory. It is a mere paper fiction, and it is idle to pretend that to force those people into the Union under such a Constitution is compatible with popular sovereignty. I did not suppose that the latter was a principle to be talked about always, but never used. If the Democratic Party were to interpret its pledges just when it is called upon to fulfill them, it would soon be like the Ohio militia, which has a fat organization of Generals and staff officers, but no subalterns or rank and file. I will never admit that in the formation of the organic law a bare majority of a delegate Convention can assume absolute power in the premises, and issue its ukase subject to no challenge or appeal.

The other objection is that the thing called a Republican Constitution contains an anti-Republican clause, and is, therefore, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is said that this clause is void and inoperative. What of that? The Constitution of the United States does not say that Congress shall declare anti-Republican clauses in a State Constitution void, but that it shall see that they are not there. I am, Sir, yours truly,

CHARLES J. FOSTER.

Mr. Dumont presented a series of resolutions, which had been handed to him, and which, though he desired to see kicked out of the hall, he could not fairly withhold.

Resolved, That to say the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted, when the only question is, whether people shall breed their own niggers, is to lie like the devil.

Resolved, That to say that the people of Kansas recognize the Lecompton Constitution by any act wherein they voted it down, is like recognizing a man as a gentleman by spitting in his face, pulling his nose, and kicking him out of doors.

A. H. Reeves—I move that the resolutions be thrown out of doors.

Mr. Ryan—I move that the colored man about the House put them in the stove.

By consent the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. N. P. Howard, of Bartholomew, presented resolutions, which were referred to the Committee, as also was done with a resolution offered by Mr. Seacrest.

Mr. D. V. Goodrew, of Hancock, presented a resolution that the Charter of the Bank of the State was obtained by fraud, and ought, therefore, to be repealed.

D. S. Johnson, of Kansas, being introduced to the meeting, said: I have felt for some two months past there was a time coming that would try the metal of the true Democracy of this land. I saw, or at least thought I saw, that there might be an occasion, that there possibly would be an occasion, on which the Democracy, especially of the North, who had battled upon the great fundamental principle of our party against fearful odds—the party which had come out of every contest, if not victorious, at least with an unrailing banner—that the party which had stood firm and unflinching against misrepresentation and misconstruction at the North and South, East and West—that that devoted band of men, who, planting themselves firmly, and steadfastly and immovably upon the grand doctrine that the people in a free country were the rightful sources of all power—that that party would again have its integrity tried, and sorely tried. Why did I feel this? Allow me to go back; allow me to say to you that I have been in Kansas from the year 1854, with short intervals, to the present time; allow me to say that I have seen there that *which American freemen* should not see anywhere under our Government. Allow me to say that I have seen Democrats in positions there, commencing with the first Governor of the Territory, Shannon, Geary, Walker and Stanton, even to the advent of Governor Denver, from first to last, with whatever intention they may have come there, under whatever instructions, each one of these honored standard bearers of the Democratic flag have fallen before the dictates of Democratic Administrations. It occurred to me, and it may occur to you, gentlemen, that there is some great cause for this thing. I had been in Kansas during a part of Governor Reeder's administration. I was there during the administration of Governor Shannon only a short time; Governor Geary's administration. Passing over what occurred during these administrations, allow me to say that in the Spring of 1856 I found myself at my old residence in Ohio. In the Winter of 1856 I was there. In the Spring the Democracy was casting about for the man who should be their standard bearer in 1856. Feeling, as I did, that the prosperity, that the security for property and person in my new home in the West depended upon the man who should receive the nomination of the Democratic Party, I felt a keen and lively interest as to who that man should be. In looking over the names presented, I decided at once for myself, and, having decided, acted upon that decision. I believed that the man I looked upon as the true-hearted Democrat from Pennsylvania was the man we should select. Feeling the interest that I did far beyond that I should feel as a Democrat, I entered the lists and labored faithfully from January to June. I went to Cincinnati and spent my money and time, laboring day in and day out to secure his nomination. From the day that his nomination was proclaimed I gave up everything, and labored for his success in the contest. Why did I do this? Was I asking at his hands to an office of emolument and profit? Not at all. I felt there was a condition in the affairs of this country that required a cool head, honest heart and steady hand to bring us out of our trouble. I felt, with my knowledge of affairs in Kansas, that a man of that character, who would adhere to the doctrine of the Democratic Party, who would administer the Government without looking to the right or left, could, by a just, fair, and liberal administration of affairs, restore peace, bring security to person and property, settle this whole Kansas trouble, and restore peace throughout the entire country. Feeling this, I repeat, I entered into the campaign with my whole soul, and it will not do for any of these gentlemen who are scrambling for crumbs of comfort to come from Washington, to say we are disappointed. So far as I am concerned—I do not say it boastingly—but I do say, and proclaim as a fact, that, having spent my money as freely in proportion to my means as any man in America—having devoted every faculty of my mind, and every nerve of my body to secure the election of Mr. Buchanan, I told him face to face that I would accept no office in his gift. I had been a Free-State man in Kansas—not of the organization, for that had gone to false gods, to Topeka, which I denounced there, and denounce now—but I felt there are questions which require that a man should forget all else—the love of his country, the spirit which should inspire every true being, first, last, and all the time. Believing that Mr. Buchanan was that man, that with him we would have peace, that in order to obtain peace it was only necessary that justice and right should prevail in Kansas, I labored for that, and I carried it so far that I declined to present any man's name to Mr. Buchanan for office, saying to him and to them all that from my relations in Kansas I might be liable to misconstruction. I said to him and to them, that under the circumstances I felt that it was a matter that concerned my personal honor, that my devotion to him and the Democratic Party should not be settled by a single favor at the hands of the Administration. Allow me, before I go any further—for when a people feel that they have been outraged—when a party devoted to principle feels that its principles have been violated, we sometimes in the heat of the occasion are tempted, to go a little further than we would in our clear moments—allow me to say that I hope Mr. Buchanan will reflect and right himself. I do not desire to make war upon him or upon the Democratic Administration as long as his Administration is Democratic, but this is a question much higher than any mere personal consideration. High as the office of President of the United States is—great as are the considerations which cluster around the just and proper administration of government for four years, there are questions by the side of which a Democratic Administration is as nothing. What is this Kansas trouble? How has it been brought about? Who is responsible for it? What is the true position of that issue to-day? If you bear with me, I will attempt to tell you how I look at it. In 1856, a legislature elected in that Territory at the time when the whole country was overrun with armed persons, at a time when the ballot-box was a mere mockery, when there were not 40,000 persons in the Territory—in 1856 a legislature was elected that met in the winter of 1857. Now mark, (as I wish you to remember it, living in Kansas, having traveled over it, and knowing it as well as any man in or out of it—I affirm here that at the time of the election of that legislature there was in the Territory a population of not more than 40,000. That legislature was elected without there being the population required in your district, or in my old district, and in every Congressional district, and that Legislature called this Convention. What was that call? What was the law under which it was called? It was a law which was framed for the express purpose of calling out a particular set of voters. It was a law which was so framed that its execution from the beginning to the end, in its inception, in all its forms, in all its details, with all the officers under it in the hands of a small oligarchy in the Territory, by the exercise of whose power no man could have any part in it who should be opposed to its objects. If I am not right, correct me. Under that law there was not a judge of the election, not a returning officer, not one officer authorized to register voters, not one officer but such as were appointed by the great central power which controlled everything from the capitol of the Territory to the smallest township in it. But it is said there was a register of the people, and that they could have been registered. Don't talk to me about that! Go there and see if you could be registered or vote. Look you, the central power had its officers in Leavenworth County; they registered about one-half or one-third of the Free-State men living there, and they put in some five or six thousand names of persons that did not live in the county—Territory—did not live anywhere. [Cheers.] They did that in Leavenworth County, and they did it all over the Territory. But, says this friend of Lecompton, you had 9,000 voters registered. I say to this, speak of that of which you knew something. I say we had something between four and five thousand, and you had nearly five thousand names stuck on the list, and what were they there for? In order that, if the Free-State men went into the election, and I was disposed to go in—in order that, if we did go into the election, although we might beat them at Leavenworth, at Wyandotte, out on Stranger, at Tecumseh, at every precinct, in fact, in the county, they knew exactly how many votes we could get, and they would hold back a township, and this reserve corps of theirs would be clapped on to the poll-books, and they would give the certificates on the other side. That scheme of fraud and scoundrelism has pervaded the whole Territory, and these facts are coming home to the Democracy of the country—they have come to Washington, and that is what makes my blood boil when I see a Democratic Administration willing to write its name on the back of that forged and fraudulent paper. That is the reason that the Free-State men refused to go into that election. They were in a position that the convention could not have sat one hour, composed as it was of men who held their seats by fraud and scoundrelism; but that great and good man—Southern man as he is—intensely pro-slavery as he is—went among the people and asked them what they wanted. They told him—I told him. The old man was absolutely appalled with the statement as I related the account of these frauds; he would shake his head from time to time and say "I know you—I know you would not mislead me, but really you must be deceived yourself." Before he left that Territory and before he knew that Mr. Buchanan disapproved his course he said to me that I had not told him half the truth of this scoundrelism. What did he do? He went out among these men—he mingled with them freely, and he said, Gentlemen, you know I have no object in coming here but to pacify—I have no object except to see peace and quiet, and law and order. You know that at my time of life I cannot afford to disgrace myself for the elevation of this or that faction, and I say to you as a man of honor, that this Convention shall be submitted to the popular vote. I heard him say at Topeka that, after having declined this position time and again, the President and Cabinet and distinguished Democrats from all parts of the country begged me to solicit the post—told me that the interests of the country required it. I said that there was one condition upon which I would accept: that it must be clearly understood and defined, and that was, that I should go before the people and say to them that, however this Convention was formed, however these men were placed in power, that that Convention must and should submit the Constitution to the masses for ratification. Said he, upon that condition, as expressed in my letter of acceptance, I accepted this position. It was distinctly understood with every member of the Cabinet, and I should consider myself degraded as a man and an officer if I shrunk from the performance of my duty. He quieted them—he stopped the organization; treasonable as it may have been or not,—an organization to which I have always been opposed—he by his honest manner satisfied the masses that he was disposed to do right, and Topeka faded in the dim distance,—they adjourned. He went from place to place in the Territory, and he made just such speeches; and, as an illustration of the baneful influence which an Administration may exercise, allow me to say, when he made an address at Pawee to thousands of squatters, that one William Byers, of whom you may have heard—a Pennsylvania Senator—the man who ran against Douglas, and has not been heard of since—[cheers]—he was *out in Kansas then; he listened to Governor Walker's* pledges to the people of Kansas; he listened to his solemn assurances that he, the President and the Democratic Party were pledged to submit the Constitution; and William, not knowing what James thought upon the subject—William, believing that Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic Party would stand fairly and squarely on that issue, got up and indorsed every proposition laid down by Walker; and six weeks afterwards he gets into the dirt and filth, and vomits up every one of his pledges. We know Senators fall in that way; so don't be too hard on the little country Postmasters. [Applause.] As we used to say when I was a boy, when we got a fellow crowded—in those days they were not days of high-heeled boots and broadcloth—when I was a boy, a white-alley was considered a great thing—and he who had nothing left but his white-alley, you know how disgraceful it was to attempt to cheat him out of that, and it was a common saying: "Now, give him a fair chance for his white-alley." So don't be too hard on these gentlemen of the country post-offices—they will come right after a white.

Governor Walker went on; he was ably and honestly seconded by Mr. Stanton. These men have, in speeches and in letters, and in personal interviews, from the time they entered the Territory, committed their honor to the whole people of Kansas that this question should be fairly and honestly decided—and why? For sure there was the express understanding when they accepted their positions, so stated by them, so shown by their letters of acceptance, and by the instructions of Gen. Cass to Walker. Why did Walker do it? Because he supposed that a Democratic Administration would sustain him fairly and squarely upon the Cincinnati platform. In that platform you said:

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justify, to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery.

Fairly expressed! Did we, as the Democratic Party in 1856, mean when we said that there could be a fair expression of opinion if a set of scoundrels should get up a piece of machinery by which the old game of heads I win tails you lose should be played. Did the Democracy mean that Calhoun and his associates should get up a scheme by which the people could not be represented in Convention? Did the Democracy mean that a Constitution should be framed, guarded round by all sorts of provisos, for the express purpose of giving no chance for carrying out the popular will? Why were men required to swear to support that Constitution? Look at the reports of that Convention. You will find that it was avowed that there were men in the Free-State Party that would not be degraded by taking that oath. They did not intend to apply it to their own party; but you come up to vote upon the Constitution and what are you met with? You are an old settler; you have held Jim Lane at arm's length on the one side, and this fellow, Calhoun at arm's length on the other; you have liberty and you felt an interest in the success of your brethren in the fight; you have kept yourself pure and unspotted in that Territory, and yet you come up under Democratic auspices; you say, "Here is the Constitution, I desire to vote upon it," and one of the "Border Ruffians" springs up and says: "Hold up your right hand and I will swear you." That is the first step in degradation. But suppose you feel such an interest in peace and quiet that you raise your hand and swear that you will support this thing,—you take the oath and go on another step, and this gentleman—the polite and agreeable gentleman—says to you, "How do you vote, Mr. Drake, how do you vote?" "I vote against the Constitution." "I can't take that vote, Sir," and yet the Democratic Party said at Cincinnati that that instrument should be the expression of the popular will, fairly obtained. "I can't take your vote, Sir." "Why, is not this Constitution submitted for ratification or rejection—that is the language of the schedule." "I know it is, but that schedule not only contains a stump speech in its belly, but it contains a lie in its paunch, as they used to charge of the Kansas bill." You can't vote against it; what can you vote for? Well, you can vote for this article of Slavery or against it. He hands it up against it, and we can't take that. "What can you take, then?" say you. Well it is here you vote so, but you cannot do it unless you vote for the whole Constitution. Am I to be read out of a party because I will not submit and countenance degradation of this kind? I will never, so help me God. I will never ask a freeman in this country to degrade himself in that way, and the Democrat who has done it has forgotten already one half of his Democracy.

The speaker went on to say that he had always been looked upon as a good Democrat, and as such he had felt proud of the honorable position assumed by Walker and Stanton, who had done what they did with the full confidence of the President, and, at least by the absence of rebuke, it is to be presumed with his assent; but the latter when Congress was about to meet dreamed a dream, and then he veered round to Lecompton. He adverted to the fact that even at this late day the people cannot say who are elected to fill the offices of trust provided for by the constitution.

Mr. Buchanan has embarked in an enterprise to break the pledges which he gave when he accepted the nomination of his party, and claims that they shall follow him, and infringing upon the law and in a work of dishonor. Such an issue as is presented in that course is not open to argument; a simpleton can take position with the President, but none other will join him, for the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati meant exactly what they said in their resolutions already quoted. What does Buchanan mean by asking Democrats to break faith—to walk off their platform? Is the Democracy of Indiana prepared to reconsider the platform of the national party, or are they prepared to recognize the meaning and intent of their resolutions?

Ohio is heart and soul with Indiana in this movement. New-York is ripe to join in. Pennsylvania, though slow to act, will come in, and Illinois will follow. In Ohio Lecompton is damned, and no man could be elected for the most petty office who avowed it, and this is so perfectly accomplished that not one such man is to be found to take the Post-office at Cleveland, which is to be taken from Mr. Gray, of the *Plaindealer*, for they have created a new test on this measure, condition that the Postmaster shall establish a new Press to support the Administration and its novel notions.

He recommended a Convention of the Democracy of the Northwest, to be held at the home of Douglas in March or April. The opposition gloss the matter over, and cry "Don't distract the party," but he felt confident that there were not enough on the other side to do such a thing.

Mr. Johnson spoke in a similar manner until the hour of adjournment, when the meeting separated to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., by the President.

Mr. Henry B. Payne, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was introduced. He examined the President's special message in detail, pointing out the inaccuracies of reference, and the statements which, as he avowed, were not based upon a correct understanding of affairs. He reviewed the Kansas frauds in a vein similar to that of the last speaker, taking the same points of the trouble in view and presenting no new views. He spoke sharply in reference to Mr. Buchanan's statement of his interpretation of the meaning of the words Domestic Institutions.

He then took up the Constitution itself, declaring that it was replete with K. N. and Jesuitical clauses. He denounced it with asperity, but remarked that if he could believe it to be the will of the people of the Territory, he would sacrifice all but honor and principle to see it pass, that no disagreement might come in to disturb the party. Taking cognizance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Ohio bank taxation bill, he declared his belief that Slavery never could by legislative enactment be wiped from the Territory. The great question for him was the question of the fair and free will of the people. He could not believe that this had been expressed, and he could not consent to violate his own and his party's pledges to follow a President or to keep a little temporary quietness in a party. Beside all this, if this Constitution is adopted, nothing will be gained, and Southern men do not claim that they will gain anything permanent, but are only afraid to face public sentiment at their homes. As to localizing the agitation, he thought the effect would be to cause war in the party, civil war in Kansas and agitation everywhere, for men will feel for the wrongs done to their brethren.

Mr. Walker from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following

PLATFORM.

The Democratic Party of the State of Indiana, in Mass Convention assembled, make and publish these resolutions:

1. That all just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions, and by the Democratic Party.

2. That all Constitutions, State and Federal, should be strictly construed, and the reserved rights of the States and the people sedulously guarded.

3. That the right of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as guaranteed to Kansas and Nebraska by their organic law, inheres alike in the people of all other Territories of the United States.

4. That an application for the admission of a new State into the Union can be known to Congress as the bona fide act of the people interested *only by the fact that the Constitution accompanying such application has been ratified by the people.*

5. That by the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, practically applied, Congress is bound to a uniform method of admitting new States into the Union *only upon Constitutions which have been ratified at a fair election by a vote of the people for whose government they are framed.*

6. That the last resolution adopted by the Convention of the 4th of January, known as "the Popular Sovereignty resolution," has been misinterpreted in this State and elsewhere; that, in the opinion of the Democracy of Indiana, the plain language of that resolution admits of but *one interpretation, namely:* That the Democracy of this State reaffirm the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act; that by that doctrine, practically applied, the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot-box, any Constitution (the work of it) that may be framed for their government; that after the 4th of January, 1858, neither Kansas, nor any other Territory ought to be admitted into the Union as a State, unless the qualified voters thereof have been permitted to exercise such vested right, and a majority have declared in favor of the Constitution accompanying their application for admission.

7. That the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union upon a Constitution already legally rejected at the ballot-box by a large majority of the people for whose government it was framed is *ruinous and Anti-Democratic*; that it involves an act of Congressional intervention and criminal usurpation—accomplished, if at all, at a sacrifice of the plainest faith of the nation, and in defiance of the principles of self-government, to which the Delegate Convention of the 4th of January last pledged the Democracy of Indiana; that the same party now, in same Convention, most solemnly protest against the threatened treason to its principles, and repudiate the action of those members of Congress from this State who shall approve of or vote for dragging Kansas into the Union upon the Lecompton Constitution.

8. That the Democracy of Indiana are opposed to the retrocession of the Wabash and Erie Canal, as well as to any new arrangement with the bondholders thereof.

9. That in imitation of the system successfully adopted by the United States Government, the State of Indiana should establish an independent treasury for the safe keeping of the public revenue.

10. That *gold and silver only should circulate as money*; that charters for banks of issue or deposit are heresies which should not be granted, and that the circulating mediums of the States should be reduced to the constitutional standard as rapidly as practicable.

11. That the Monroe Doctrine of non-intervention by European powers in the affairs of this Continent, should be insisted upon and enforced by the United States Government.

12. That we recommend to our friends throughout the State a thorough organization upon the foregoing platform of principles.

13. That we are in favor of a Homestead Law, granting to every actual settler a homestead on the public lands, free of all charge.

In addition to the above platform of principles, we declare as follows:

Resolved, That the organization in favor of the Lecompton movement, as its principles and policy are developed, reveals a tendency to the distinctive features of ancient Federalism; that their theory, in our opinion, involves a complete centralization of the political power of the Government; that we fear that there is great danger of a repudiation of the principle of the Nebraska act as a rule for the organization of Territories.

Resolved, That primary assemblies of the Democratic Party, alone can with propriety erect tests of party faith; that the fanaticisms of their creation have no such authority; that we have witnessed with indignation the presumptuous attempts to read out of the Democratic Party many of its oldest, ablest and truest members.

Resolved, That the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the American Democracy, for his bold and triumphant vindication of the American principle of self government; and the Democracy of Indiana, in mass convention assembled, hereby pledge to him their firm and undivided support; and furthermore, that we approve and indorse the course, up to this time, of Messrs. English, Foley, Davis and Niblack, on the Kansas question in Congress.

Resolved, That the Indiana State *Sentinel*, by its prevarications, misrepresentations, and inconsistencies, as well as by its betrayal of Democratic faith, and its injustice to members of the party, has placed itself outside of the Democratic organization of the State, and forfeited the patronage and respect of the party.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint an Executive Committee of two from each Congressional District, and one from the city of Indianapolis, whose duty it shall be to watch over the interests and organization, to call such Democratic meetings and conventions as may from time to time be thought necessary, and to take such other steps as may be necessary and proper, looking to a thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

Resolved, That we recommend to the *National Democracy of the Northwest the holding at an early day of a Mass Convention at Chicago or some other suitable place*, and that a Committee of Correspondence of five be appointed, to communicate with the Democracy of other States relative to the calling of such a Convention.

A motion to adopt them *seriatim* was laid upon the table, and, with only two votes in the negative, they were adopted as a whole.

The Chair appointed the following Executive Committee, called for by the above resolutions:

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st Congressional District—R. S. Hicks, C. Tracy.
2d District—Joh Hatfield, G. W. Randolph.
3d District—John P. Carr, James C. Vawter.
4th District—A. C. Pepper, A. S. Underwood.
5th District—J. S. Buckley, J. Smith.
6th District—A. H. Brown, Chairman; A. Seidenlieker, R. J. Ryan.
7th District—Wm. D. Allen, James B. Edwards.
8th District—Isaac E. Elston, R. P. Davidson.
9th District—G. Hathaway, C. Carter.
10th District—R. Lowry, G. W. McConnell.
11th District—J. M. Dixon, B. F. Wallace.

Judge Wiswell, of Indianapolis, then addressed the meeting. The major part of his remarks were personal to himself. Mr. Ryan, of Marion County, also addressed the meeting, which then adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 P. M., and on motion of Mr. Walker, adjourned as a Convention *sine die*. The President delivered a valedictory expressive of his sense of honor and appreciation of the unanimity of the proceedings.

Gov. Walker's Letter to the Indianapolis Convention.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Gov. Walker addressed a long letter to the anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting held at Indianapolis on Tuesday. It arrived too late to be read to the meeting, but made its appearance in print, in the Indianapolis *Journal* of yesterday. It is long, strong and bitter, and disposes of the rumors that he had become reconciled to the President, and was faltering from the defiant position that he was understood to occupy some weeks since. He says of the pledges to see fair play, and have the Lecompton Constitution submitted as a whole, to the whole people of Kansas, that the President and all his Cabinet well knew of them at the time they were made, and that any abandonment of them on his part, after the people had accepted them and acted upon them, would cover him with infamy and dishonor, and that they shall be redeemed by him if necessary to the latest hour of his existence, even to the shedding of the last drop of his blood. He says: "Whatever may be the action of the wavering, the timid or corrupt, menaces and proscription have no terror for me." Toward the close of the letter he says:

"Is this the 82d year of our Independence, or is it the first year of *American Monarchy*, that is now dawning upon us? Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy, arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and opinion, and assert their blood bought rights, and especially the great indefeasible sovereign right of self-government. We have fallen upon evil times. *The liberties of the country are in danger.* Let the people in every town, county and State rise in their majesty to the rescue."

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Three Men Burned to Death—Coroner's Inquest upon the Bodies.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the attic of the brick buildings Nos. 638 and 640 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. The firemen were quickly on the spot, but before the flames could be extinguished, the upper part of three buildings was destroyed, and three men burned to death.

The names of the men who were burned are John Riley, Hugh O'Brien, and Michael Madden. They were in the employ of Mr. J. L. Farrington, who occupied the first story of the buildings Nos. 638 and 640 as a butcher-shop. They occupied sleeping apartments in the attic. After the fire was extinguished their remains were found by the firemen, but so charred and disfigured that it was impossible for

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$164,429 in Treasure.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Ratification of the Yrissarri Treaty.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Cass-Merran Treaty Before the Nicaraguan Congress.

Five Weeks Later from California and Oregon.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, John McGowan, Esq., Commanding, left Aspinwall via Jamaica, with the California mails of the 5th inst., and $1,600,000 in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The *Moses Taylor* left the wharf at Aspinwall at 6 P. M. on the 19th inst.; arrived at the wharf at Kingston, (Jamaica,) at 12 P. M. 21st; coaled, and left same evening at 9 P. M.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieutenant Commanding Alby, arrived at Aspinwall Feb. 11, from the Island of Old Providence, and left again Feb. 15, on a cruise to Chiriqui, mouth of the River Chagres and San Juan del Norte.

At Aspinwall, United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, also British screw ship of the line *Immortalite*, distant 20 miles, passed through the Straits of Bahama, bound in.

The steamer *Jenny Lind*, bound in.

The mails of California news for the past fortnight have been the proceedings of the Legislature, assemblage of suicides and bloody affrays, and a severe storm.

The Legislature had done very little work as yet. No important bill had been passed, though more than a month has elapsed since the commencement of the session.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*:

[illegible]	Wm. Hoge & Co.	$21,500
[illegible]	Howell & Aspinwall.	101,300
[illegible]	J. Hunter & Co.	1,000
[illegible]	Naglee, Kelly & Co.	50,000
[illegible]	Reuben Meader	7,500
[illegible]	Meader & Adams.	5,000
[illegible]	J. Mayler	10,000
[illegible]	J. Newton & Co..	3,197
[illegible]	Pickersgill & Co..	6,127
[illegible]	J. Parker & Son..	20,547
[illegible]	Tim Phelps	17,000
[illegible]	Kenard & Co.	12,000
[illegible]	Jos. Rowland	7,000
[illegible]	Jos. Falconer & Co.	20,243
[illegible]	G. W. Schenkberg	2,210
[illegible]	W. Schuna ber	2,000
[illegible]	Taylor & Ritch	4,000
[illegible]	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
[illegible]	Turner Brothers	2,000
[illegible]	F. Viele & Adolfus.	1,126
[illegible]	J. R. Weir	3,000
[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	477,000
[illegible]	Order	187,986
	Total	$1,067,000

FROM ASPINWALL.

[illegible]	C. G. Hobson	$12,000
[illegible]	A. Hentigman	1,000
[illegible]	J. F. Jay	12,971
[illegible]	Ladenburgh & Bro	3,320
[illegible]	F. Thorild	200
[illegible]	Total	$1,840,429

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Moses Taylor* for favors, and to the Expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co. and Freeman & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Legislative Proceedings in Guatemala and Salvador—Trade and Business—Interest in Nicaragua—The Yrissarri Treaty Ratified—Discovery of Important Walker Papers—The Transit Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's Mail Steamship *Columbus*, J. M. Dow, Commander, arrived at her anchorage in this bay on the 7th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 26th ult., from Salvador to the 28th; Realejo, Nicaragua, to Feb. 1; San Juan del Sur to the 2d, and Punta Arenas in Costa Rica to the 5th of February. The most valuable part of her cargo consists in some 1,700 ounces of indigo and cochineal.

I have received full files of papers from all the five States, but the most important reading contained in them are advertisements of Holloway's pills. I am indebted to Capt. Dow, and a correspondent in San José de Costa Rica, for the following interesting summary of the news from Central America.

I send you also an interesting letter from Salvador, written by H. G. Foote, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to that Republic. Mr. Foote is an old resident in Salvador, and, it will be perceived from his letter, occupies his leisure moments in cultivating coffee and cotton.

GUATEMALA.

There is no particular news of importance from this State, unless I except the circumstance that, a few days previous to our arrival, an order had been sent by the Executive to the Congress, then in session, to adjourn over until April. This was caused by a decided opposition, shown in that body to some measures put forward by the Government. President Carrera and suite, with one of his Ministers, were in port, having a good time.

Like the estimated yield of 15,000 cercons of Indigo in Salvador, which, before the plant of last year was gathered, was said would be the crop; so for the 16,000 cercons of cochineal which I had been informed would be the yield this year of this State, no figures have been found, and it is now said the yield will be only an average one. The causes they assign for this is, that the small bugs which generally prove more or less destructive to the young cochineal insect, and about the only thing which requires the attention of the planter during its growth, are more than ordinarily plentiful. Again, they say there exists a necessity, from some unexplained cause, for withholding a larger number than usual as seed for the ensuing year.

I understood from a gentleman, a resident of Salvador, and who came passenger with me from Guatemala, and is also largely interested in this produce, that the best disposition exists among the planters and dealers to send their cochineal by this route, and in his opinion the major part of the coming crop would go this way. I have my doubts, however, whether such will prove to be the case. The majority of the cochineal-growers have had their dealings bequeathed to them by their fathers, and they by their fathers before them. The route by Belize has been to them, as a channel of communication, their *ultima thule*; and to desert it at once, and adopt one that is new and to them unpalatable, because improperly and imperfectly understood, would be, wedded as they are to custom and superstition, considered as almost irreverent. The result is, that they are never prepared to give a decided to new enterprises; neither do they seem to care about calculating advantages which are likely to interfere with or disturb old plans. But the time is not far distant when they will fully realize the fact that all the produce shipped by this route will reach the destination twenty or thirty days sooner than by the other; and that the influence on the market has been felt long before theirs can arrive. They are slow thinkers, having no quickness of perception, and but very little knowledge of what the world is beyond the threshold of their own homes.

The cholera has again broken out in the city of Guatemala. Ten deaths are noted as occurring daily from that epidemic.

The *Gaceta del Salvador* announces that "the wife of Don William Pennington, of Philadelphia, having opened her eyes to the light, has been baptized in the Roman Catholic religion."

SALVADOR.

The only news of importance from this State is the meeting of Congress and the closing Message of President Carrion, whose term has now expired. It seems that he considers himself entitled to some credit for the benefit his Republic derives from steam communication. He remarks:

"Although many adversities have weighed upon this country the past year, and we have been compelled to employ for other objects the means that should have been set aside for the proper development of the elements of our prosperity, the State of Salvador has not remained inactive in its march of progress. Agriculture is becoming rapidly developed, and the impulse given to our commerce by the Pacific trade has augmented the exportation of our produce. This fortunately happened while the articles had a great value, owing to the course of events in other countries. I thought I ought to avail myself of the circumstance to call to our coast, by the aid of subsidies, the lines of vessels now running on our coast, and connecting with the Isthmus of Panama and that of Tehuantepec; and I have the satisfaction of having contributed by this means to give impulse to a movement which ought to be of great advantage to the State."

The President hopes the State debt will be paid off in three years.

The President elect, Don Miguel Santin de Castillo, is confined to his bed by sickness, and is thereby prevented from taking his seat. Don Joaquin Guzman, Vice-President elect, was to leave La Union for the capital shortly after our departure, to assume the reins of government *ad interim*. This latter gentleman is one of the most influential and sensible men in the State, and, I may add, a strong advocate for the proper encouragement, by the Government, of steam communication.

I consider this State, on the whole, as the most enterprising, industrious and progressive of the five States. The Government is the most liberal, the people are better governed, the laws are more respected, and a man who raises his voice against evils which may exist in high places, is not rewarded with punishment, which is true of some of the other States.

The President remarks in his message: "If I mistake not, Salvador is the only portion of the Spanish-American continent that can boast to-day that none of its sons eat the bitter bread of banishment."

The following letter was addressed by H. G. Foote, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Salvador, to Capt. J. M. Dow, commanding the steamship *Columbus*. Mr. Foote has been a long time resident in Salvador, and, it will be seen from his letter, occupies his leisure moments in tilling the soil. As the Central American States are attracting so much attention at this time, Mr. Foote's letter will be found very interesting—treating as it does of one of the most enlightened and progressive of the group.

TRIP FROM LA UNION TO SAN MIGUEL—ROADS, AND FACE OF THE COUNTRY—CITY OF SAN MIGUEL—BIG AND LITTLE MERCHANTS—THE FAIR—THE WAY TRADE IS CARRIED ON—INDIGO AND BALSAM—CLIMATE AND SOIL—THE PRICE OF LABOR AND LANDS—COFFEE AND COTTON—EXPENSE OF THEIR CULTIVATION—PROSPECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, &C.

Salvador, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1858.

In compliance with the wish you expressed that I should, when opportunity offered, post you up a little on matters and things in the interior of Salvador, I proceed to give you my experience of a short trip I made from La Union to San Miguel, and perhaps I may carry you a little further before I get through.

From La Union to San Miguel, as near as can be calculated, the distance is twelve leagues. The road I found of the worst description, worn into numberless little ravines and hollows by the rains, and, like all the roads here, completely neglected. Occasionally you come to portions so rocky that mules can scarcely keep their feet. It is the first indication to the traveler of the want of energy and progress in the people, and of the indifference of the authorities. It is useless to represent to the Government the fact that rapid and easy communication is of the most vital importance to the prosperity of the country. They tell you that they are perfectly aware of it, but that the Government is poor; that they cannot advance funds for the construction of roads; while, at the same time, the tax collected for the purpose of repairing them, and which amounts to something considerable, is dribbled away, and disposed of in the most questionable manner.

But we must proceed on our journey. With a burning sun overhead, and our road bordered with verdure beautifully fresh and enchanting, but provokingly short and scrubby, we wended our way until we reached the Almendres. This halting-place for travelers is situated midway between La Union and San Miguel, and is kept by a Nicaraguan. Here we breakfasted, and, after a short rest, proceeded on through a wood, tolerably shady and agreeable for a short distance, but soon we entered upon a llano, or prairie, and were exposed not only to the full force of the blazing sun, but were also nearly stifled by the dust. Travelers, in order to avoid as much as possible this intense heat, glare and dust, should not travel in larger parties than two or three.

After two hours' riding, we arrived at the Rio Grande, which we crossed on our horses. I observed several specimens of beautiful quartz in the stream, and scattered along the shore. In half an hour more we entered San Miguel at a gallop, but came suddenly to a dead halt. Before us we saw a bayonet pointed at the leading horse's breast, and attached to the musket and bayonet was a soldier, looking exceedingly hot and fierce—one of those diminutive monkey-faced defenders of their *patria*, who claim the honor of having defeated the Anglo-Saxon race over and over again in the war of Nicaragua. This fierce little atomy of a soldier ordered us in a very abrupt manner to pass down another street, which order, considering that we were Anglo-Saxons, we immediately complied with.

It was 3 o'clock P. M. when we ended our nine hours' ride. The streets of San Miguel were crowded to excess by about the dirtiest population you ever saw. There are no side-walks, so that the sides as well as the centre of the streets became a moving mass of horses, ox-carts, mules, dogs, men, women and children. One of our party got his stirrups entangled in the horns of a bullock, and was very nearly unhorsed; for in the midst of the moving masses of men, women and children, carts were rumbling along, drawn by oxen, many unbroken, and all exceedingly unmanageable.

We arrived at our posada, that is, we took possession of an unoccupied room, and endeavored to make ourselves comfortable. Throughout Central America, and at all times, the traveler must be patient and enduring, and must not grumble if he finds that neither persuasion nor money can procure him any greater delicacy than *frijoles* and *tortillas* (beans and corn cakes). During the fair at San Miguel, particularly, it is a thing understood that all must trust to chance for their daily meals.

On emerging from our posada next morning, I plunged at once into the crowd, and what a crowd! All shades and colors, and every one intent upon business. Entering the tiendas of the principal merchants (for they are all shop-keepers) you see the head of the concern generally seated at a little table in the corner. He is pallid, thin, and apparently not long for this world; but do not suppose he is so prostrated by sickness as to be indifferent to what is going on. Although he rises in the solemn and formal manner peculiar to the aristocracy of Central America, and salutes you with the utmost politeness, his sharp, twinkling eyes do not cease to cast a series of glances over the mass of clerks (*dependientes*) who serve behind the counter. In the midst of the clatter of money and tongues he can distinguish any incident, whether respecting the purchase of indigo, or the sale of his wares; and slowly rising, with "excuse me, Señor," he totters or scrapes his legs along to the counter and arranges the matter. He then asks you to take some execrable brandy, offers you a cigar, and the visit is ended. The emaciated countenances and feeble frames are accounted for by the climate, which in San Miguel is pernicious to a degree.

Taking leave of the big traders, we next sought the noise and bustle of the retailers, in the booths and in the streets. Goods are sold by the principal merchants to the occupants of the booths, on twenty-four hours' credit. These again employ a multitude of men, women and children, who sell in the streets, receiving a small commission. Each afternoon they may be seen wending their way with empty baskets, and the cash realized during the day, to their employers.

The Fair of San Miguel generally commences on the 18th of November, and ends about the 25th. Indigo is the staple commodity of the Fair, and absorbs all the attention of the merchants. It is classed from No. 4 to 9, the low number being the inferior. This article requires great experience and care in its purchase; and it is the custom of buyers unacquainted with the science to employ experienced natives to choose their lots, paying so much per bale for their services. This is by far the best way. The mode of purchasing in small quantities is most tedious, and requires the greatest experience as well as patience, and should never be attempted by strangers to the business.

Business is carried on by large importers, also, during the Fair, and in the following manner: They sell to resident merchants at about 60 per cent. upon invoice prices, payable in twelve months, either in part cash, part indigo, or all in indigo, at the current price of that article at the time the payment becomes due, or its market value at the time of purchase. These again dole out small invoices to the smaller shop-keepers, also upon long credits; and so every business is done upon credit.

Besides direct imports from Europe, goods are sent up to San Miguel from Valparaiso merchants to resident merchants in that place, they remitting said goods at Valparaiso prices, and trading themselves to make the returns in indigo. Nos. 6 and 7, at wholesale per pound, whatever may be the state of the market.

Another Fair takes place at San Miguel, that of Conize, about the beginning of February. But little business is then done; a few bales of indigo may, however, be purchased from such holders as did not sell at the Fair in November. Various other products changed hands during the Fair, but they being of secondary importance, I will not treat upon them. It may, however, be of interest to you to know the cost of producing our great staple, so I shall devote a moment to the subject. The total cost averages from $60 to $40 per quintal. This includes all the expenses—clearing the land, labor and preparing; and the ground necessary for producing a quintal is two acres.

Balsam is produced on the coast of Salvador, in the neighborhood of Sonsonate, and is the next most important article exported from this Republic. If properly extracted, each tree of the Balsam Negro should yield from two to three pounds; but from want of care in the collectors, the quantity extracted from five trees scarcely amounts to one pound. What a vast difference, therefore, would a little care cause in this article, a product of such value and importance! Instead of some 23,000 pounds, of a value of about $20,000, the export of this article alone would amount to about 100,000 pounds, of a value of some $95,000.

The indigo produced last year must have amounted to about 12,000 bales, or 18,000 quintals, and the balsam to about 20,000 pounds. The remaining exports cannot have exceeded $60,000 in value. The Government returns give an amount much less than the foregoing. This is owing to the lax manner in which Custom-House business is managed, and the positive refusal of exporters in many instances to present a correct account of the quantity and value of their exports. There is no export duty, which is another reason why the account is so incorrect.

But we must not judge of the future of Salvador by the present. Of all the Central American Republics, the people of this Republic are the best fitted by habit and inclination for improvement, and having every element necessary for success, excepting capital, I can safely predict a prosperous future. The climate may be considered temperate, the soil incomparably rich, water in abundance, and labor cheap and plenty, while at the same time lands are very reasonable. The thermometer ranges throughout the year in the valleys from 70 to 87, seldom or ever higher, while in the high lands I have observed it at 60 to 70. The soil in the neighborhood of Sonsonate, and in most of the districts, is a rich vegetable mould of a depth varying from three to five feet, with generally a clay substrata. On the tops of the highest mountains, I have occasionally observed a depth of seven and eight feet of rich mould. Here, then, is the spot for Northern and European settlers. The Indians who inhabit the mountains may be observed with red, rosy cheeks, and other unmistakable signs of health. In the valleys there are few prevailing diseases, and these of so little importance, that they require no medical advice. But there is an absence of bloom on the countenances of the people. I am convinced, however, from experience, that Europeans and North Americans, once accustomed to the heat of the tropics, would enjoy good health even in the valleys.

The agriculturist has another advantage, that of numberless rivers and springs, that, meandering through the valleys, serve to refresh the pretty little farms and haciendas along their course, enabling the farmer to plant and reap as often as he pleases, without respect to seasons. Irrigation is carried on very successfully throughout Salvador, and contributes greatly to encourage the spirit of industry so general in some of the departments.

The laborers are supplied from the large Indian towns which are scattered here and there throughout the country. On all sides, as the traveler wends his way along the roads, he may distinguish towns and villages nestling in some quiet valley, a little distance off. These are the old Indian towns, in all their primitive simplicity, and surrounded by the evergreen shrubs and trees that the aborigines of tropical America so much delight in. In those villages, at all times, laborers can be procured, and at the moderate cost of twelve and a half cents (or one real) per day for each man, and about three and a half cents per day for his food. These Indians are docile, and when well treated work uncommonly well. They do task-work: an ordinary task for clearing land of shrubs and brushwood, ready for a crop of maize, being about 72 feet square. A plowman gains twenty-five cents per day, and a head man or driver, as he would be called in the slave districts of the United States, earns $5 per month. This is the universal cost of labor now.

Land can be purchased from the Indians at a very moderate price. Near the cities it is of course more costly; but at a distance of five or six miles it may be had for a trifle, the purchaser being obliged by law to pay a yearly tax to the Indians, for such as he may have under cultivation, say about twelve and a half cents for every acre, while he may have hundreds of acres of waste land, without paying any tax. Therefore the cost of land sufficient to plant one hundred thousand coffee trees, if purchased from the Indians direct, would amount to nearly the cost of making boundary ditches, say about $500, and the yearly tax to, say from $50 to $500. Many prefer purchasing small estates or freeholds. These are generally sold for about $300 for every 100 acres, and with good title deeds. The Indian titles secure the property forever to the purchaser and his heirs, but have this proviso, that if the yearly tax is not paid for three years running, the lands can be seized and recovered by the Indians; they being obliged, however, to pay a fair remuneration for all improvements made during the time they were in the last occupant's possession.

Now, according to a calculation I have made, based upon my own experience and that of others, I have calculated the cost of land, of labor, of planting, and of bringing to maturity 100,000 coffee trees in Salvador, at about $15,000, with which sum I will guarantee to find land, plant and bring to maturity the aforesaid number of trees.

Now for the returns expected from an estate of that size. One hundred thousand trees should produce in five years from the time of planting an average of three pounds per tree, or 300,000 pounds, being 300 quintals, which at $8 per quintal at the port of export is $24,000. From this deduct one-third for the expenses of the year, being the cost of picking, cleaning, packing, carriage, &c., and we have the sum of $16,000 per year clear profit. The court-yard for drying the coffee, and the tanks for washing, and houses for the laborers, will cost eventually some $5,000 or $6,000; but these can be put up gradually and economically, and probably for half the price, if timber can be found on the estate, and with the aid of the carts and laborers.

If some of those heavy speculators, both in the United States and Europe, who are in constant dread of losing their money, could be induced to invest it in coffee-planting in this country, what a life of feverish anxiety and doubt would be saved them! The earth will always yield a return to him who tills it, and when planted in coffee a richer harvest than in any other product.

I am planting, according to my capital, slowly and surely, both coffee and cotton. The cotton of this country is of a beautiful fibre, short staple, but as fine as silk. In no part of the world have I seen such a fine staple as that in a parcel grown near Isalco. My own small crop is not a bad specimen, although grown between my coffee trees. On some of the shrubs I counted ninety to one hundred bolls.

The climate is peculiarly adapted to cotton-planting. We plant in August. From the time of planting until the boll is formed and ready to burst, we have warm, gentle showers, and only occasionally heavy ones; but having intervals of sun, the rains never drown or injure the plant. This continues till about the end of the month of November, when the rains cease altogether, the boll bursts and the cotton shows itself, fine, white and unsullied. Nature has done all for Central America—man, nothing as yet—but it is impossible that a country so blessed in climate and productiveness, can remain much longer unknown to the world.

It is most singular that Central America should have been so long neglected. Situated so near both to the United States and Europe, and, comparatively speaking, easy of access, it has remained an unknown land, while commerce and civilization have attended enterprise to the extremities of the globe. It is one of those extraordinary freaks of destiny which recall to our imaginations the fates of nations, reminds us of the ruined remnants of the ancient glory of the once populous countries of ancient time—of the now prosperous and rich dwellers in the British Islands—and gives us even in Salvador some hopes that, once known, the hitherto concealed riches of Central America generally will be the means of attracting enterprising and energetic colonists, who may yet found a great nation on the Isthmus.

NICARAGUA.

There is no news of importance from this State.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, U. S. Secret Agent, was on board the *Columbus* at Realejo, and it is now understood will remain in Nicaragua until he shall have the opportunity of an interview with Gen Lamar, the Minister Resident. His letters by this steamer are understood to contain particulars of several occurrences which he considers to manifest an unfriendly disposition towards the United States on the part of the Government of Nicaragua, and to treat of grievances and injuries to American residents for which summary reparation ought to be demanded.

It seems that President Martinez, of this Republic, entertains doubts of the validity of the seizure of Walker at Punta Arenas. A story is current of a conversation between him and Mr. Jones, on board the steamer *San Carlos*, between San George and Granada. A boat came off while the steamer was wooding at the Island of Ometepe with a letter to the President, confirming the report that a party of Walker's men had entered the river San Juan and captured Castillo Viejo; and informing him of the subsequent seizure of Walker and the body of his forces by United States vessels of war. The latter part of the information the President professed to disbelieve, and questioned Mr. Jones pretty closely as to his opinion of its accuracy; and finally suggested a doubt, and requested Mr. Jones to say whether the United States had "a right" to take prisoners on the coast of a foreign State. Mr. Jones put a stop to the conversation by replying that he believed the news to be true, but that the question of law which his Excellency suggested was hardly necessary to be discussed in the present case, because he was quite sure that should Nicaragua complain of this violation of her territory, the United States would promptly release the captives, and even restore them to the place from whence they were taken, with any other reparation that should be proper; and he would willingly be the medium of any remonstrance to his Government that his Excellency might desire to make.

The treaty concluded at Washington between the Minister of Nicaragua and Secretary Cass, in November last, has been ratified by this Government. The ratification will be accompanied, however, with instructions to the Minister to endeavor to procure modifications and explications in many particulars in supplemental articles. The treaty was some weeks under consideration in the Assembly, and the final determination to make an unconditional ratification was probably hastened by the late news from the United States of new attempts on the part of Walker. Señor Yrisarri's letters, touching the probability of a new invasion of filibusters, have much alarmed the people and Government of the State. It is decided to appoint Commissioners to the principal foreign powers, with a view to arrest what is apprehended to be the pending subversion of the State.

The steamer took on board at San Juan del Sur four passengers, one of whom, a dock passenger, is the bearer to Washington of the Yrisarri treaty. The only news from this portion of the State is the discovery, a few days since, by the Commandant of the fort, of a box containing important papers and books, the property of Walker. The box was found buried three feet beneath the surface of the ground in the yard of a house occupied Mr. Cyrenius Fitzgerald, an American. He was under surveillance until they could hear from the Government. They say there is some chance of his being shot, as he is known to have been a secret agent of Walker. [This is the Mr. Fitzgerald who was sent out as agent of the new Stebbins-Garrison Company.]

COSTA RICA.

There is no news of importance in this State. There were lying in the port of Punta Arenas five or six vessels awaiting the arrival of the coffee from the interior, very little of which had arrived up to the time of our leaving. The French house of which I made mention in my previous letter as having secured the greater part of this year's crop, has destroyed completely the hopes of every one who has sent vessels here with the expectation of obtaining coffee freight. Capt. Lecachenur, the owner of the British traders to this port, informed me that his losses would be heavy—that if he got two-thirds of a cargo for the *America*, then in port, enough to ballast the *Times* and *Costa Rica*, now due, he would consider himself fortunate, and would send them back direct to England. Coffee was held at $14 to $15 the quintal in the port, second and third quality! It was supposed it would not go down much until after the shipments. The French house aforesaid continues to pay as high as $17 and $18 the quintal for hides. Their course in these particulars puzzles the heads of the wisest to know the principle on which they base their course in such wild trading. It is said they are sustained by the *Crédit Mobilier*.

I send you the following:

San José de Costa Rica,
Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

Affairs here are unusually quiet since Commodore Paulding's summary adjustment of Walker's pretensions. How ridiculous some persons are determined to make themselves at home!—(Texas, for instance.) I should be ashamed of my country were it not for the reflection that one crazy man will make more noise than a dozen sane ones. I hope the Administration will follow up the policy they have adopted, and prove that there still exists among us those great principles of national honor and justice which have ever been our boast.

Mr. Allen (Vanderbilt's son-in-law) and Wheeler have been, during the past two or three months, dodging about here and in Nicaragua in a most wonderful manner. I do not think they are accomplishing anything. They have been treating for the purchase of the Transit steamers from this Government, but thus far have failed. They have not the funds, and their credit is not good.

Gen. Cañas has returned from his last fruitless mission to Nicaragua, (fruitless, except in having prevented a war,) as all the questions pending between the two countries are still open. Cañas enters to-day upon his duties as Secretary of War and the Treasury.

Capt. Lecachenur, of the British bark *America*, died on the passage, after rounding Cape Horn for Punta Arenas.

Col. Don Francisco Alvarado has been court-martialed, and sentenced to four years' confinement in the port of Moin, for abandoning Castillo Viejo to Anderson, on the San Juan River, and the sentence has been confirmed by the President. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Confiscation of Church Property in Ecuador—The Peruvian Revolution—Arequipa Still Besieged by Castilla—Negotiations for Peace—Business in Chili—The War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The British mail steamer *New-Granada* arrived at this port, on the 6th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to the 15th, and from Callao and Lima to the 26th ult. From Ecuador the dates are to 1st inst. This steamer brings $238,852 in silver bars, of which $207,660 is for England and the balance for Panama. Lieutenant W. Nelson, U. S. N., who has been, for a considerable time, in command of United States store ship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso, is a passenger, he having been relieved by Lieutenant Bell.

ECUADOR.

The question between Ecuador and Peru, arising out of the claim of the latter to lands which have been considered as belonging to Ecuador, at the confluence of the Amazonas, is yet unsettled. Venezuela has also made a claim in favor of Gen. *Flores, against Ecuador, arising out of the confiscation* of certain properties of the Ex-President. Flores is a Venezuelian, and, despairing of regaining his power in Ecuador in any other manner, is inciting the President of Venezuela to aid him in getting up a quarrel with President Robles, hoping to accomplish his end in that way. But as President Monagas, in Venezuela, has as much as he can do to keep in the saddle, and Peru is in constant revolution, Ecuador has but little to fear from either. The priests in Ecuador grumble a little at the late action of the Government in divesting them of certain Church properties, but as the Government is firm they are obliged to submit.

PERU.

The assault upon Arequipa has not yet taken place, and Castilla is in the seventh month of the siege! But it is certain now that he must either get into the city within a fortnight, with his 4,500 men, or get away from it. The wet weather will not permit him longer to remain idle. His camp has been thinning out from sickness for the past thirty days, and every succeeding month will lessen it, from the same cause, at least five hundred men. Knowing this fact, on the 13th ult., Castilla made a movement to cross the river from Sachaca, where he has been lying so long, and to place himself in Poronguocka, in which he succeeded, but not without smart opposition from the small force which Vivanco ordered out of the city to harass him. In this fight, some thirty or forty on either side were killed and wounded. Castilla had much extended his lines around the city and had planted his cannon in some places within a quarter of a mile of the defences. On the 19th he opened a brisk cannonade upon it, which was still going on at the last date, (the 22d,) but without any effect. The general opinion is that although Vivanco is defending the city with only about twelve hundred men, Castilla cannot take it, supposing are the fortifications. The city of Arequipa contains a population of nearly 30,000, all much embittered against their besiegers. After getting possession of the exterior parapets, Castilla will find each square in the city defended by entrenchments, each one of which must be taken at an immense sacrifice of life, for every roof is fortified, and will rain down "shot and shell" upon the attacking force. And, as I wrote you in my last, if Castilla fails in his attack on Arequipa, he is lost. Lima and Callao will be convulsed with the strife of the many aspirants for the Presidency, and the theatre of the revolution will simply be changed from the southern to the northern and central portions of the Republic.

In the meantime another effort to arrange matters between the combatants is going on. On the 18th the Chilian Minister to Lima embarked on board the French war steamer *Lavoisier*, to go to Arequipa, hoping to mediate between the parties. The chances of accommodation, however, were deemed to be small.

On the 20th, Castilla promoted several colonels in his force to be generals. He had previously issued a decree, restoring to their old rank all officers of the Administration of Echenique, who have remained neutral in the present contest. In fact, he is making every effort at conciliation, which shows how desperate he considers the game against him—for he is not a man to adopt mild methods when stronger ones are likely to avail.

Another attempt has been made to deliver over the two or three little war steamers yet remaining in the hands of the Government, to Vivanco and his party—he having already, as you know, the only really serviceable vessel in the Navy in his hands—the *Apurimac*, 44-gun steamer. Some of the officers of the *Ucayali* attempted to run away with her from the harbor of Callao, but the Captain, escaping through a storm port, swam to another little war-steamer, the *Loa*, and gave the alarm.

Lomer, charged with attempting to bring 400 Yankee filibusters into Peru, is still in the castle awaiting to be judged.

In Callao they have been enjoying themselves with a regatta. The officers of the British frigate *Alarm* challenged any boat in port to a sweepstakes of five miles out and back for £100 sterling. Nine boats started, viz.: *Rosa, True Blue, Peluca, Wild Yankee, I. O. U., Alarm's* 1st and 2d cutters, *Naiad* and *Greek*. They got back to the starting point in the order the names are given, *Rosa* beating the *Alarm's* cutter by 33 minutes.

BOLIVIA.

Since the accession of Dr. Linares to the Presidency things have gone on smoothly. Reports that Belzu was on his return from Europe to initiate a revolution has prevented Linares from reducing the army as he intended. It is said the Government will no longer monopolize the business in Cascarilla. The harvest is favorable. Alpaca wool has seriously declined in price, on account of the crisis in monetary affairs in Europe, but it is hoped it will rise again soon. Linares has formed a liberal and progressive Cabinet.

CHILI.

The two new Cabinet Ministers, Sotomayer, of Justice and Public Instruction, and Osvalle of the Treasury, have been sworn in. The elections for Congress would take place in March, and the contest bids fair to be a bitter one, especially if the Government interferes to influence them, as it is feared it will. President Montt only works with the liberals of Chili, when he is forced to by overwhelming odds, so that every act of his is watched with the greatest jealousy, and gives rise to columns of newspaper comment. As with us in the United States, the Chilians have started several campaign papers for the elections. Congress has not yet adjourned, but is taking a recess.

The merchant steamer *Catapilco* was wrecked off one of the Southern ports on the 8th of January, making four Chilian and one British steamers that have been wrecked on the coast within a few months.

The monetary situation of Chili has not sensibly improved, although the placing of $350,000 in circulation by the Government had effected a little good. Chili suffers, of course, in the monetary stress that has afflicted the whole world, but the merchants having been engaged but little in illegitimate trade, do not feel the force of the tempest that swept over Europe and the United States. The crops, especially in wheat, will be abundant: in fact, the wheat crop, which is the great staple will be the greatest ever known.

Mad. Anna Bishop is operatizing at Santiago.

The market of Valparaiso, as regards articles of importation, is well supplied. The sales have been small in articles of export the past fortnight, not only on account of the fall in prices in Europe and the United States, but also from the great scarcity of money which prevails. Flour is held at $6 to $6 50 per quintal, six months' credit. The stock is sufficient until the new crop is milled. American Lumber is plenty and hard of sale. Bar Silver is worth $10 31 per marc. Copper has fallen $1 the past fortnight, so that sales are now effected at $19 cash. Freights—Ores from Caldera to Swansea, £3 15s.; to Liverpool, £3 10s.; to Hamburg, £2 15s. American ship *William* and bark *Masatlan* are taking coals from Coronel to San Francisco at $8. Freights to Atlantic States nominal. The American ship *Harriet Erving* was loading copper at Copiapo for Baltimore, and the American ships *James Littlefield* and *Independence* were loading for Boston with copper, on the 4th ultimo. Regular engagements for imports of Barley and Potatoes have been made with San Francisco houses.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are up to the 24th December. The Indians were still a little troublesome. The harvest promised great abundance. Hides were lower. The monetary pressure was severely felt.

It was generally believed that the Confederation would join Brazil in the war against Paraguay. Paraguay has occupied certain points in the Brazilian territory with 10,000 men. The Confederation is expected to furnish Brazil with 5,000 horses, as its first contingent in the war. The ostensible object of Brazil, in this war, is to exact the performance of the treaties with Paraguay; but it is hoped the result will be to draw out that country from the isolation established and preserved there by the Jesuits, and to bring it in contact with commerce and civilization. It is to be hoped, also, that now Brazil will adopt a more liberal policy than that she holds in respect to the navigation of the Amazon. Our Minister in Peru, Hon. John Randolph Clay, has for many years been bending all his energies to this end, with the Republics and Governments that control this great river, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Buchanan, while compelling Paraguay, as he threatened in his message, to do justice to American citizens for late outrages, will at the same time essay to give our enterprising commerce the benefits of this immense valley. The civil war in Montevideo had ended.

F. W. R.

VENEZUELA.

Our Panama correspondent sends us the following interesting letter from an American gentleman of much travel, particularly in Central and South America, and now a resident in Venezuela.

Caracas, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

I have plenty of time to get over the effect of my late excitement, incident to running around among our go-ahead people at home, here, where *pace à pay*

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wages are good, and the general prosperity of the country is on the increase. We have a good and a permanent home: but later travelling, and the general prosperity of the black and half-breed population, tend to drive the weaker white race, now about one to twenty, out and soon to disappear completely, unless recruited by immigration. There are now more whites in Costa Rica than in Central America, more wealth, more means, and consequently more thieving and plundering of the public property. They have brought this country, with a revenue of about $1,000,000, greatly in debt each year, and now to repudiate part of the rupty. I am looking on, a curious spectator, to see whether the present incumbents will disappear, in revolution, to luxurious retirement in Paris, or to some other equally pleasant resort, which will leave places for others of the same tribe, only with empty pockets, or whether they will appeal to some foreign government (other than ours, of course) to save them from their creditors.

There is not a rap in the treasury, and no money to come in. They have sold almost the Costa Rican receipts, this year, to their friends and themselves, at fifty and seventy-five per cent. discount. They have vainly tried to raise lately small sums on short time, at two per cent. a month—have managed to get on a favor and "debt of honor," without interest, some $1,500 front half a dozen honest fools, who seem to feed the swarm of ragged, lazy-looking rascals that are engaged in guarding the President and his officials. When that is expended, I do not know what expedient they will be driven to to raise more, or pay the loan. The exploits of Government are imported, and those who have no opportunity to share just starving. But they seem to take cheating as a matter of course, and never to imagine it to be a cause of serious complaint, or effort to change. There are heavy sums coming due to various Governments, on conventional stipulations, and they will have to depend upon Custom House receipts at the ports to get their money.

Now, this country is, undoubtedly, the finest in South America, but, by a system of spoliation, has been reduced to beggary and degradation. I think a Northern stock would thrive here among the mountains; but so long as Central America, with its superior commercial advantages, remains unsettled, immigration will hardly flow in here.

Here at Caracas, 2,000 feet above the sea level, and six miles in a straight line from the hottest spot in all South America, (Laguayra,) I am enjoying a temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees, in one of the loveliest valleys in the world, producing all that the temperate and tearful zones bring forth in fruit, flower, and plant. The rose blooms under the shade of the gaudy parasite; the potato flourishes beside the pine-apple, and the waving tops of the palm almost overshadow fields of wheat. The night nose, otherwise hot at this altitude, are tempered by the regular sea-breeze. Verily, all is divine here but the worst of man, and that seems to be inspired by the devil—part of divine. People this valley with "our dollar," and it would be truly a terrestrial Paradise.

All foreign goods here have gone down 'still a rush. Sugars and rum in the interior are one-third the price they were six months ago. Rum is now worth at Valencia about two dollars and a half the cargo (36 bottles) and Muscovado sugar six to 8 cents, and no sales at that. The proprietors, getting no money, are discharging their plans, and many estates will not be worked the present year.

NEW-GRANADA.

Expected Meeting of Congress—The Cass-Herran Treaty—Objections to its Ratification—Termination of the Revolutionary Troubles—United States Minister—Mr. Mace's Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

We have dates from Bogota up to the latter part of January, but not a word of news of any importance to you in the United States. Congress would assemble on the 1st of February, and it was expected that soon after the organization President Ospina would lay the Cass-Herran treaty before it, with his objections to the clause selling land on the Island of Taboga in the Bay, to the United States for "a coal dep

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The New-York Times, Monday, March 2, 1866

LATEST FROM UTAH.

Reported Destitution in Salt Lake Valley—Movements of Troops.

By way of California, we have some interesting items of news from the Mormons:

From the Los Angeles Star.

By a gentleman who arrived here last night [15th January] from San Bernardino, we have received the following intelligence regarding the condition of the people in Salt Lake Valley.

A party from Salt Lake City, under Col. AMASA LYMAN, had reached the *crossing of the Mojave*. Lyman's train consisted of twenty wagons in the train. It is reported that great destitution exists in the city, and that others have been given to prevent further emigration from San Bernardino. There is a large encampment at the Mohave—about 100 wagons. A great number have lately moved out on the road. Col. LYMAN does not intend to come into San Bernardino, but to send for his supplies by some responsible party. Those in the encampment who need supplies immediately forwarded them to the assistance of the suffering brethren in Salt Lake. Intending to procure others from the Gentile store. The reports are not doubted that great suffering exists in the valley, but the brethren and colonists are all desirous of preaching on Zion, so that they may obtain the "endowments," and be considered worthy to suffer with the saints. Judge Osborn was absent from the city, and it was not known when he would return.

MEXICO.

Civil War in Sonora—Attack on Guaymas.

Advices from Guaymas, to the 26th ult., inform us that Sonora is harassed with a civil war, which threatens great disaster to the people of the State.

Some friends of GANDARA have managed to collect a large force of Segui, Pimo and Opata Indians, and have commenced war against the authorities of the State. They make the war support by levying contributions on the people. On the 16th December a party of the rebels, numbering 1,200, defeated 300 government troops in battle, and immediately made an attack on Guaymas. There were only 150 efficient soldiers in the garrison, the assailants were repulsed.

Our correspondence of the rebels, the women and children have been conscripted largely to the military and pensions have been celebrated. Our correspondence of the rebels, the women and children have been conscripted largely to the military and pensions have been celebrated. Our correspondence of the rebels, the women and children have been conscripted largely to the military and pensions have been celebrated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Arrived at Liverpool.....Mar. 1
Arrived at Havre.....Feb. 25
Arrived at Bremen.....Feb. 25
Arrived at Hamburg.....Feb. 25
Arrived at Antwerp.....Feb. 25
Arrived at Rotterdam.....Feb. 25
Arrived at Amsterdam.....Feb. 25
Arrived at Gibraltar.....Feb. 20
Arrived at Malta.....Feb. 14
Arrived at Alexandria.....Feb. 14
Arrived at Smyrna.....Feb. 14
Arrived at Constantinople.....Feb. 14
Arrived at Aden.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Bombay.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Calcutta.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Singapore.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Hong Kong.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Canton.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Shanghai.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Valparaiso.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Rio Janeiro.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Montevideo.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Buenos Ayres.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Sydney.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Melbourne.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Port Phillip.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Adelaide.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Launceston.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Hobart Town.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Auckland.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Wellington.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Nelson.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Port au Prince.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Aux Cayes.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Gonaives.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Port de Paix.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Cape Haytien.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Santiago de Cuba.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Matanzas.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Cardenas.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Sagua la Grande.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Cienfuegos.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Trinidad de Cuba.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Nassau, N. P.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Key West.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Mobile.....Jan. 14
Arrived at New-Orleans.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Galveston.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Vera Cruz.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Tampico.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Chagres.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Panama.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Realejo.....Jan. 14
Arrived at San Juan del Sur.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Acapulco.....Jan. 14
Arrived at San Blas.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Mazatlan.....Jan. 14
Arrived at San Francisco.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Sitka.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Portland.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Astoria.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Nootka Sound.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Victoria, V. I.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Langley.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Simpson.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Yale.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Hope.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Thompson.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Alexander.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Colville.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Walla Walla.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Boise.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Hall.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Bridger.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Laramie.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Kearney.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Leavenworth.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Scott.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Gibson.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Smith.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Towson.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Washita.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Arbuckle.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Belknap.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Chadbourne.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Phantom Hill.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Graham.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Worth.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Inge.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Lancaster.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Quitman.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Fillmore.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Webster.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Conrad.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Union.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Massachusetts.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Garland.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Pueblo.....Jan. 14
Arrived at Fort Lupton

...ministers, will not only attend ... Council, but will wait on the Emperor every morning to receive his orders direct, in his double capacity of Minister of the Interior and Aid-de-Camp. The Rente per cents. closed dull on Friday at 69 f. 25c.

SPAIN.

The revolutionary movement mentioned by the last steamer as having been discovered, is said to have been an insignificant affair, and the principal persons arrested had been liberated.

The Senate voted an address in reply to the Queen's speech by 91 to 18.

ITALY.

The trial of the prisoners charged with complicity in the Cagliari affair was progressing slowly. One of the English prisoners is said to have become insane.

It is said that the King of Naples has consented to submit the question of the ownership of the Cagliari to the arbitration of a third government.

Every report is quite current of an early resumption of diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia.

PRUSSIA.

The Times' correspondent says, in regard to the reception of the Prince and Princess Frederick William at Berlin, that no similar event in Prussian history has been celebrated with so much real enthusiasm of the heart as that which has just passed.

DENMARK.

A motion has passed, by 44 to 7, in the Legislative Council of Denmark, for the instant fortification of Copenhagen.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chambers have rejected the project of the Government for the fortification of Stockholm, and also the project of a law for increased religious toleration.

RUSSIA.

A letter states that a violent earthquake was felt at Yeroutsk, a town situated to the west of Lake Baikal, in Siberia. The shock was so great that it extended as far as Kiakhta, on the frontiers of China.

The journals of Moscow contain a list of 501 landed proprietors, belonging to the order of the Noblesse, who have given in their adhesion to the liberal measures of the Emperor respecting the emancipation of serfs, which it was expected at one time they would oppose.

The alleged submission of Schamyl is not confirmed by the latest intelligence.

TURKEY.

The revolt in Herzegovina is said to have terminated by the Christians laying down their arms and dispersing.

Ouad Pasha is to be the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conferences.

INDIA.

Further but unimportant details of the news taken out by Wednesday's steamer had been published, but nothing later had been received.

The Very Latest.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday morning.

The *Times'* City Article says: The Funds have steadily maintained the firm quotations of yesterday. The transactions were not numerous, but there is a general tending to an increase of animation. In foreign exchanges this afternoon, the rate of Hamburg was lower, while Paris and Amsterdam were the same as at the last post. Nearly £200,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day, part of which was the remainder of the specie by the Australia. No further orders have been given for the Continent. The dollars by the Mexican packet have been disposed of at sixty pence, being a decline of a ¼ of a penny."

The *Daily News'* City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds to-day were stationary in price with little business. In the Discount Market this afternoon there was a considerably increased demand, but first-class bills were still readily negotiated at ½ per cent. In unofficial cases transactions take place at lower rates. The Bank of England has reduced its rates of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent. The Bank of Frankfort has also lowered its rate to 3 per cent., and the Bank of Bremen from 5 to 4 per cent.

The *Journal de Francfort* states that the crisis in St. Petersburg has caused several failures, with liabilities from fifty to two hundred thousand silver roubles.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market quotes the sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation, and 7,500 for export. All qualities had advanced fully ⅛d. ₩ lb., and in some instances rather higher rates were paid. The sales of Friday were 15,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were on speculation, but none for export—the market closing active and buoyant at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 4¾d.; middling Orleans, 4⅜d.; fair Mobile, 4¾d.; middling Mobile, 4⅜d.; fair Uplands, 4 5-16d.; middling Uplands, 4 1-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 366,000 bales, of which 148,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Richard, Atten & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHenry, and others, quote Beef heavy, with very little trade. Pork steady, and prices weak. Bacon dull. Lard heavy, and is lower. Tallow unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* and others quote Ashes steady at 31s.@32s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Coffee steady but quiet. Rice quiet, and quotations barely maintained; middling Carolina 18s. 6d. Tea nothing. Rosin steady; common 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d.; fine, 18s. Spirits Turpentine quiet; Philadelphia, 34s. 6d.@35s.; Baltimore, 35s.; Free Ons.—Sales unimportant. Linseed Oil dull of sale, but prices unaltered. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. 6d.@36s.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market sympathizing with Liverpool, was active and buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull and quotations nominal: Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@23s.6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. 6d.@24s.; Ohio, 24s.@27s. Wheat active, and inferior descriptions of red 1s. 2d. better; quoted 5s. 11d.@6s. 2d. for Western, and 7s. for choice Southern; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn dull, with a declining tendency; mixed and Yellow, 32s.; White, 34s.@35s. The *Brokers' Circular* says that White Corn has declined 2s. on the week.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(For the week ending the 9th inst. inclusive.)—Coffee closed firm. Sales of the week 6,000 bales; stock de port, 100,000 bales. New Orleans Très Ordinaire, 95. Breadstuffs generally closed quiet. For Ashes.—All qualities slightly declined; Pearl closed dull. Cotton closed buoyant. Provisions dull; quotations nominal. Rice generally heavy. Carolina declined 2f.@3f. Sugar closed dull; all qualities slightly declined. Lard heavy. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Whalebone—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Monday Market was slightly easier. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 9 per cent. Consols closed for Money at 96@96¼, and for Account at 96⅛@96¼. The Bullion in the Bank had increased £78,000. Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars 5s.; Eagles 78s. 3½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Adams Brothers quote Iron firm at £8 10s.@£9 10s. for bars, and £6 10s. for rails. Breadstuffs dull; white wheat 45s.@46s.; red 42s.@45s. Flour 24s.@28s. Sugar quiet at 6d.@1s. decline; the market, however, closed with a better demand. Coffee quiet. Lard dull, and slightly lower; Western 54s. Rosin—The quarterly sales were progressing, and prices were generally 6d.@1s. lower than at the October sale. Fresh Orns steady; Sperm, £80; Cod, £36 10s.; Linseed Oil quiet. Rice generally quiet. Spirits Turpentine dull. Tallow fair; Y. C. 68s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 36s.@37s. Tea declined, chiefly on common qualities Congou, 1s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Bros. report American Stocks generally slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

Messrs. Sels & Co report the steamer's news had no effect on the market.

United States 6s	1867	101	@103
United States Bonds	1868	101	@103
Maryland 6s, Bonds		88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5s Bonds		101	@103
Pennsylvania 5s		75	@ 77
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds	1877	80¼	@ 81¾
Alabama 5s Bonds		92	@ 94
Virginia 6s	1868	81	@ 83
Illinois Central R. R. shares		4	@ 6
Illinois Central 7s		85	@ 86
Illinois Central 6s		84	@ 85
Michigan Central 8s	1869	87	@ 89
Michigan Central shares		50	@ 55
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible		78	@ 73
N. Y. Central 6s		84	@ 86
N. Y. Central 7s		92	@ 94
Erie Railroad Stock		23	@ 25
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible		45	@ 50
Erie Railroad 2d mortgage		77	@ 79
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund		45	@ 50
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage		86	@ 88

London papers report sales on the 11th inst. of Illinois Central 7s, 1875, at 86.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

Halifax, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed from this port at ten o'clock, this evening, for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Monday morning. Weather calm and clear.

Who Starved It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed some discussion in your paper in regard to the origin of the word "telegram," I take pleasure in saying that I have in my possession a note from Rev. Hosmer Ward Bannes, dated Thursday, April 7, 1836, in which he says, "Yesterday I received a telegram from R., &c., &c." The word may have been used earlier, but it was the first time I ever saw it.

L. P. H.

FROM ALBANY.

More than One-half the Session Gone—Very Little Business Perfected—Legalizing Stock Gambling—New City Hall Commission—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

More than one-half of the session is scored off, without perfecting more than half a dozen bills, and with little prospect of much being done in the 45 days yet remaining.

In the Senate 205 bills have been introduced, 120 reported to the Committee of the Whole, and 56 read a third time and passed.

In the House, there have been 278 introduced, 150 reported to the Committee of the Whole, and 25 read a third time and passed.

At this rate of progress, the statute books do not promise to be very large. If both branches shall continue to do as little the last, as they have during the first half of the session, the people will have a lucky escape. They will congratulate themselves, and this Legislature—embalmed in fragrant spices—will be labeled and put away on the shelves of Time as a model of concentrated indolence, a perpetual testimony to the conservative results of procrastination.

ROUTINE WORK.

Occupied the House the entire day, until the hour of adjournment, when there was scarcely a quorum present.

LEGALIZING SALES OF STOCKS ON TIME.

Mr. Austin has introduced his bill to legalize the sales of stocks on time, or, in other words, to give to stock-gambling operations the same binding force that is imposed upon other commercial transactions.

Mr. Tappen has another bill arriving at a similar result, but in a different manner. He proposes to grant licenses to Brokers to carry on the business of buying and selling stocks? He exacts a quarterly return of all purchases and sales, the class of stocks purchased, the fines paid and the credit given or executed. He then requires a license fee of about one-tenth of one per cent. upon all purchases and sales. The party applying for and receiving a license to give security for the faithful transaction of his business, and to make a deposit as guarantee for the payment of the percentage.

These and the bill introduced by Senator Manderville, punishing all persons selling stocks which they do not have in hand at the time of such sales, are a drive in one direction. While they indicate public feeling to be awakened on this subject, and the prevalence of a sentiment decidedly adverse to the business of the Stock Exchange, as conducted by modern operators, they do not indicate any well-defined, settled plan of operations, which promises much reform in the *morals* of Wall-street. They "scatter terribly," and fritter away the opportunity by random and ill-digested propositions. A concentrated effort might be made effective; but divided and distracted as are those who would work a change, it will be no difficult task for the Board of Brokers to defeat them. That body combines more talent, skill and shrewdness than any other political or business combination that was ever formed. It has unlimited resources, the nerve to expend, and a thorough knowledge of the ways and means by which resources can be made available to thwart even the best and noblest of purposes. If this talent, this nerve, these resources are to be overcome, it must be by a united and concerted action upon a single perfected proposition. Shall we have such concert, leading to success, or shall we have only disjointed and spasmodic throes, producing no good results, and discouraging those who would heartily labor for any change that promised reformation?

A NEW CITY HALL COMMISSION.

Senator Mather introduced a bill this morning, repealing the City Hall Commission bill of last Winter, and to organize instead a Commission of three persons, to be chosen by the Common Council of New-York. It is made their duty to superintend the erection of a new City Hall in the rear of the present one, of such dimensions as will accommodate the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, Surrogate's and Marine Court, the Sheriff, Commissioner of Jurors, the District-Attorney and the Law Institute. The Supervisors to raise $250,000 to defray the expenses of erecting and furnishing such building.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company make the following report of the assessed value of its property:

Albany	$6,200	$6,350
Schenectady	2,000	2,000
Schoharie	2,000	2,000
Broome	15,000	25,000
Totals	$25,200	$35,350

The Buffalo and State Line Company report:

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Erie	$519,310	$476,076 90
Chautauque	459,510	379,584 00
Total	$977,820	$855,660 90

Decrease under the law, $122,159 10.

The New-York and Harlem report as follows:

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Personal estate in N. Y.	$70,000	$50,000 00
New-York	683,550	666,750 00
Westchester	303,602	291,168 24
Dutchess	193,672	212,764 08
Columbia	114,537	163,544 20
Putnam	66,000	53,404 30
Total	$1,433,651	$1,437,626 62

Increase under the law, $3,077 62.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The Underground Railroad makes a very favorable report of its business for the month of February. The Superintendent, Stephen Myers, informs me that for the first twenty-three days of the month there have been thirty-six through passengers, besides the usual amount of way travel. And, by-the-by, the way traffic of the line is getting to be considerable. Instead of passing through to Canada, quite a proportion of the Southern emigration is stopping in this State. One may almost agree with Mr. Seward that "the battle is over," when a fugitive from slavery may remain with security within the jurisdiction of the bill "to reclaim fugitives."

A palpable hit Mr. Assemblyman Dayton made on Speaker Alvord, when the reference of the Registry bill was under consideration. Mr. Dayton has a latent suspicion that the Speaker is not much inclined to follow Parliamentary usage, when it suits his views to do otherwise. On an average, he rules Mr. Dayton out of order about three times a day. Mr Dayton was talking about the Democracy—talking about the Speaker—talking about Kansas, when he was called to order by a brother Democrat, upon the ground that his remarks were not relevant to the question before the House. The Speaker ruled "the point of order not well taken." "Then," said Mr. Dayton, "I cannot be out of order, for I was as far from the subject as I thought it possible to get." That shot paid up all scores between Dayton and the Speaker.

Who gets all the money that is paid for bills? Mr. Dayton, in a crowd, to-day, charged that $10,000 had been or was to be paid for the passage of Senator Spinola's Brooklyn Assessment bill. Money makes the mare go. With so much money, I do not wonder that the Assessment started at such high speed. But who gets the mopusses, is a question I should like to have answered. Who will own up to the corn?

LEO.

City Items.

The churches were unusually well attended yesterday, and more solemnity than usual was observed in many of them. The profound religious excitement that we have often already remarked, seems deepening and widening. Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of avenue C. and Fourth-street, preached a sermon to Firemen last evening, by request. The house was well filled, Fire Company No. 44 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 attending in a body. The text was in Luke, xii., 49. "I am come to send fire on the earth; and what will I if it be already kindled?" The sermon was listened to with marked attention. A protracted meeting has been in progress in this Church for eight weeks. Thirty-one were admitted as members on the profession of their faith, and five by letter on Sabbath week. Many firemen are among the converted.

There is a little fever in political circles just now. The Washington letter-writers are announcing a list of appointees that soon are to replace some of the "ins" of the Custom-house. The knowing ones score off half a score of others who are fated to lose their heads at an early day. Whether the effort, which has now come to be an annual one, for the removal of Harbor-Masters Captains Schultz and Brennan from the berths they have so long kept warm, will succeed, is a great wonder. Bets are pending on both sides. The Senate has put the issue of the thing into the keeping of the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn.

A thief was caught picking the pockets of two ladies on Saturday. His guilt was evident, but not so legally evident as to warrant his imprisonment. It was determined to let him off after getting his degustation tyne to hang in the thieves' gallery. But he refused to sit, so the Police put a placard on his back and marched him up and down Broadway till he consented. He must needs cultivate whiskers now or go abroad a marked man.

As Mr. R. J. Kelly stood in Allen-street last Saturday night, waiting for a car, an Irishman embraced him from behind tightly while he rifled his pockets. Kelly failed to draw his sane-dirk, but getting clear at last dealt him a settler. Kelly took the car and left the prostrate robber to a policeman. Failing to appear against him before the magistrate, justice lost a victim.

Two "Grand Democratic Demonstrations" are advertised for the week—both of the Lecompton order. The one for Tuesday night, at Mozart Hall, is under the auspices of the "General Committee," got up by some friends left over to Ex-Mayor Wood after election. The "Sweeney" demonstration takes place at Tammany Thursday night.

The barber and his journeymen, who cut hair and shave in the basement under Savory's Hotel were arrested Saturday, a peck of bogus half and quarter dollars, with the moulds for casting them, having been found on their premises. A miscarried letter from the Tombs led to the discovery.

A Doctor succeeded in pumping out a lot of laudanum from the stomach of an abandoned female at No. 9 Worth-street last Saturday. She had taken it with a suicidal intent. This is the ninth effort she has made lately to kill herself.

Lewis Barry and Henry Gold, both emigrant runners, one 21 the other 24 years old, were arrested on Sunday for committing a rape at No. 54 Madison-street. They were both locked up.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Constable Joseph R. Reed, who is charged with selling out for $8 some $400 worth of furniture belonging to Mrs. Charlotte E. C. Reed, in indecent haste.

Two gray-headed men, who say they are Philadelphians, were arrested yesterday in Liberty-street on the charge of shop-lifting. Locked up for examination.

Samuel Rich, a carman, was held to bail in $1,000 for firing a pistol at a grocer who keeps at No. 48 Lewis-street.

At No. 253 West Forty-Third-street, Miss Harriet Martin was burned to death. Her clothes caught fire from the stove.

Carl Saier tried to drown himself yesterday in the East River but couldn't, because two Policeman pulled him out.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night, Rossini's opera of "Otello" will be performed with a strong distribution of characters.

Mr. Ullmann, the indefatigable manager, has issued the following circular in relation to the forthcoming production of Meyerbeer's opera of the "Huguenots." It is worthy of attention:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HUGUENOTS—A FEW WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

I have given you the longest and most brilliant season of grand Opera that has ever taken place in America. I have had to struggle against greater obstacles than any other manager. I allude to the late financial revulsion. The direction of the Opera has always involved great risks under the most prosperous circumstances; you can, therefore, easily imagine how much I had to work to achieve the gratifying result I have obtained, in spite of a monthly outlay of over $25,000, occasioned through the production of so many grand and comparatively new operas by a company so numerous and costly.

In bringing out the "Huguenots" in the style which will distinguish the work, I have taxed my resources to the utmost. The new scenery and dresses alone cost over $6,000, and the general expenses of extra chorus, extra orchestra, and extra rehearsals will swell this amount to fully $10,000. This exceeds, by many thousands of dollars, the largest sum ever expended on any opera given in this country.

From present appearances, and the actual inquiries for seats and boxes, even before the day of the first performance is definitely fixed, there is no doubt that this opera will attract immense audiences for many nights; but however full the houses may be, I can not make my expenses at present prices, and I can not but lose by my attempt to bring out a celebrated opera in a style fully equaling that of the first opera house in Europe.

Will you permit this? Assuredly not, or I am greatly mistaken in the proverbial liberality of the New-Yorkers.

Every manager has been in the habit of taking one or more benefits during the season. For reasons, which it would be too long to detail, I consider this custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. I intend appealing to the public in another, and what I believe to be a more rational shape.

I request the public to pay, on such nights when the "Huguenots" is given, $1 50 for the admission ticket, instead of $1, as on other nights. This is a mere trifle to every individual person, but it will be a substantial assistance to me, which must bring me, in the aggregate, a clear gain of $5,000.

Do you think I have some claim upon you? Will you pay the price, and will you do so cheerfully? You have done so for Sontag, Alboni, Mario, and Grisi, and the old and worn-out operas they have appeared in.

The price for a decent place to see the "Huguenots" in Paris is $3, in London, $5. Those who will go to see the "Huguenots" at the Academy, will perhaps find a superior performance.

I shall risk the experiment, at all events, on the first night. Should this moderate increase of prices, *for this occasion only*, prove objectionable, I shall abandon it, and bow to your decision.

Those who know me, I need not assure that every cent thus obtained will be faithfully employed by me towards making next Winter's season still more brilliant than that which will expire in a few weeks. I have been honored by a unanimous vote of the Directors and Stockholders of the Academy of Music, with an extension of my present lease of one year, to one of four years, and thus encouraged, I can safely promise you for next Winter a succession of brilliant operas, got up in a style fully equaling that which can only be found in a European opera-house enjoying a large subvention by Government.

B. ULLMAN,

There can be no doubt that the price of admission is ruinously cheap. It leaves no margin for the heavy expenditures incidental to a fine production, particularly when we remember the short run that the best of operas enjoys. He states his case, however, so forcibly and ingenuously that the matter may fairly be left with the public.

The Theatres.—At Wallack's, "Jessie Brown" draws the largest houses ever known, and will of course be repeated indefinitely. At Laura Keene's, an excellent actress, Miss Polly Marshall, makes her *début* to-night. "Rachel, the Reaper," "An Unprotected Female," and "Captain Charlotte," are the pieces selected. Mr. George Jordan and Miss Thompson have seceded from this company. At the Broadway Theatre, the great Californian and Australian rider, Mr. James Melville, and the celebrated French artiste, Mme. Tourniaire, appear in some splendid equestrian acts. At Barnum's Museum a dramatic version of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" will be played in the evening, and the musical drama of the "Somnambulist" in the afternoon. At the Bowery, Lord Byron's play of "Werner" is announced, with Mr. Eddy as the hero. A new drama will also be produced for the first time, called "The Destruction of the Bastile." At the National Theatre, three very attractive pieces are announced, viz.: a local drama called "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys," a new pantomime called "Magic Hands," and the play of "Black-eyed Susan."

Police Intelligence.

A Virginian's Experience in New-York—Singular Infatuation.—Mr. J. Franklin Langley, a resident of Norfolk, Virginia, forty years of age, arrived in the City a few days ago from California, and stopped at the Astor House. Last Monday night he fell in with two abandoned young females, Emma Howard and Mary Morris. He treated them to supper and drinks, and afterwards accompanied them to a noted thieving den in the rear of No. 21 Elm-street, kept by Wm. Howard. Mr. Langley devoted his special attentions to the girl Emma. He was lavish of his funds, giving away ten-dollar bills as freely as so many dimes. Seeing that they had struck upon such a liberal customer, the two girls, the proprietor of the place and his wife, were not backward in bleeding their victim. In two or three days he became so infatuated with Emma that he proposed to marry her, and take her South with him. Upon her assenting to his proposition, he immediately purchased a wedding ring, a pair of ear-rings, bracelets and other jewelry, and presented them to her. To supply the deficiency in her wardrobe he purchased for her four new silk dresses, a bonnet, shawl, and all the other needed but less expensive wearing apparel, with an elegant traveling trunk to pack them in. Mr. Langley obtained a hack and jumped in it with his female companion, it being, as he supposed, the commencement of their journey for the South. They made a halt at Jersey City, where they stopped at the American Hotel Here, according to the girl's statement, the "silly old fool insisted on having a clergyman called," and the marriage ceremony performed at once. She tried to put him off till they got to Philadelphia, but he would not listen to any postponement. Indignant at his pertinacity and obstinacy, she forthwith parted with him and came to New-York, taking his money with her. The rest of her journey in pursuit of her was brief. On the arrival of the Virginian at the Astor House, after the departure of the girl, he found that his gold watch and chain to pawn to raise more money. The same person pawned the watch and chain, and pocketed the money. He consulted an old friend, and kicked their owner out of doors. Langley applied at the Police Head-quarters for redress, saying that he had been swindled first and last out of $1,000. Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter deputed officers Elder, King, Bryden, Esmil and Eustace to ferret out the parties and arrest them. The officers on Saturday, took into custody William Howard, the girl Emma, Mary Morris, and her man Jack Russell. About $70 in Virginia money was recovered from an Exchange office kept by a man named St. John, in Chatham-street, which Emma had deposited there for safe-keeping. Out of the proceeds of the same, Howard had purchased a new carpet, a bureau, a set of chairs, and other furniture. The recovered property was handed over to the Police Property Clerk, and the $70 in money restored to Mr. Langley. The prisoners were all taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and committed for examination.

Murderous Assault Upon an Officer.—A disturbance occurred at a late hour on Friday night in the porter-house kept by Michael Sullivan, in Worth-street, near Mission-place. Officer Brown, of the Sixth Ward, went in to quell the row, and arrested Timothy Flynn, the ringleader. After he had got his prisoner into the street, a party of Flynn's friends jumped into the officer with a view to rescue Flynn. Hearing the fight, Flynn drew a knife and endeavored to cut the officer's throat. Brown received a deep cut under the right ear, extending to the mouth, and his nose was slit in a shocking manner. At this juncture fortunately, Officers Knight and MacCloud rushed to his rescue, and prevented his being murdered outright. The officers arrested Flynn, Hugh Lawrence, Michael Sullivan, and Mary, his wife, and took them to the Station-house. Justice Welsh committed Flynn in default of $2,000 bail, and the other three in default of $500 bail, to answer.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.—Friday night last a four-story brick building at the corner of Warren and Nevins streets took fire, and was soon consumed. The frame buildings adjoining, on Warren-street, were partially consumed. The brick house was owned by Mrs. Farrell—loss $3,000. It was occupied by a number of families, and a corner as a barroom. Nearly everything was destroyed. Loss $1,000. No insurance. The frame buildings were owned by Wm. A. Cox. Loss $1,000. Insured.

Serious Accident.—On Saturday last, Mr. George Peoples, of No. 226 Sixth-avenue, New-York, fell from a train of cars in Atlantic-street Brooklyn, and received some severe, but not mortal injuries. He fell between two cars, and supported himself a distance of 200 feet, by seizing hold of the brace under the platform, his body against the brake, and legs under it. When taken out, he was much bruised, and almost divested of clothing.

Fire Commissioner.—A Convention of Firemen was held in Fireman's Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening last, when John F. Phillips was elected a Fire Commissioner for the Western District, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Van Brunt.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 118 deaths—Males, 55; Females, 63; Men, 21; Boys, 34; Women, 21; Girls, 42.

Mrs. Olive Baxter, of West Dennis, Mass., in a fit of insanity, last week, strangled her infant child.

It is proposed to establish a Girls' Department in the House of Refuge at Rochester.

A Lodge of the "Sons of Malta" was instituted at Providence on Monday.

Detroit has a population of 70,000. In 1850 it had only 21,000.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 27.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Chicago, N. T.	A. M.	S.	45°as	Mild and pleasant.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	S. W.	41°as	Warm.
New-York	12M.	S. W.	45°as	
New-York	8P.M.	S.	36°as	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	S.	16°as	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	9°as	Fine.
Shackville, N. S.	A. M.	N. E.	12°as	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	20°as	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	—	24°as	Mild.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	—	26°as	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	S.	26°as	Clear.
Portsmouth, N. H.	A. M.	S.	29°as	Clear.
Northampton, Mass.	A. M.	—	40°as	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	—	29°as	Cloudy.
Providence, R. I.	A. M.	—	29°as	Cloudy.
Newport, R. I.	A. M.	—	29°as	Cloudy.
Hartford, Ct.	A. M.	—	40°as	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct.	A. M.	—	40°as	Cloudy.
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	—	29°as	Cloudy.
Troy, N. Y.	A. M.	—	29°as	Cloudy.
Vanderville, Wis.	A. M.	—	40°as	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	29°as	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	50°as	Clear.
Fr'e du Chien	A. M.	—	41°as	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	48°as	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	—	39°as	Cloudy.
Portage City	A. M.	—	41°as	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis.	A. M.	—	40°as	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	43°as	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	S. W.	35°as	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	S. W.	40°as	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	S.	8°as	Cloudy.
Indianap'n, Ind	A. M.	—	50°as	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	S.	42°as	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	41°as	Cloudy.
Lafayette, Ind.	A. M.	—	39°as	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	S. S. W.	39°as	Warm and clear.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	S.	40°as	Clear and mild.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	—	Pleasant.
Hornellsville	P. M.	W.	40°as	Cloudy.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	E.	43°as	Clear.
Great Bend	P. M.	S. W.	40°as	Hazy.
Port Jervis, N. Y.	P. M.	—	—	Clear and pleasant.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	35°as	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	46°as	Mild.
Washington	M.	—	45°as	Balmy & beautiful.
	Time Feb. 26			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	6P.M.	N. W.	—	Warm—stormy
Hornellsville	6P.M.	W.	—	Warm—raining.
Elmira, N. Y.	6P.M.	N.	46°as	Cloudy.
Owego, N. Y.	6P.M.	—	—	Mild and raining.
Port Jervis	6P.M.	—	—	Mild and pleasant.
Newburg, N. Y.	—	S.	—	Moderate—cloudy.
New-York	9P.M.	S. E.	45°as	Clear and calm.
Washington	M.	—	50°as	Clear and balmy.

Great Speed.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	34 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St. Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN HOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

Practical Charity;

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TIMES.

We gentlemen of Gotham well-housed and clothed at ease,
Too little think we of the poor, who restless, coatless, freeze,
Oh! many a ragged side would thrill with warm and grateful joy,
If to the poor we give the clothes which we no more employ.

We are brothers, we are equals, and the urchin lean and blue,
Who shivers on the corner there, without hat, or coat or shoe,
May some day yet—some 4th of March—at Washington appear,
Declaiming his Inaugural in accents strong and clear.

Oh! keep this truth before your minds, and to the poor dispose,—
Remember we are brothers all,—your worn or faded clothes;
And dealing with Smith Brothers, you may save, and save with pride,
Far more than any Jew would give for the suits you've thrown aside.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Late Fire in Maiden-lane.—Messrs. E. C. Herring & Co.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 58 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandize, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very intense and consuming flame. My gold papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES ABERNETHY.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above safe can be seen at our Depot in Water-st. H. O. HERRING & CO., 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye.—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, defying detection, and is the best in use. Sold at No. 1 Bond-st., and by all druggists. Also, Indelible Ornament and Marble for the Hair, Youth's Curling &c.

A Social Tea Gathering will be held in the Lecture Room of Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, corner of Fourth-av. and Forty-sixth-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets will be delivered by the Ladies. Gentlemen desiring to attend can procure tickets at the door.

MARRIED.

Burtsell—Bailey.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. John Farley, Wm. E. Burtsell to Louisa Bailey.

Wall—Berry.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Charles Wall to Eliza A., daughter of Brander Berry.

DIED.

Burtsell.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 27, Eustasia, wife of Jacob C. Burtsell.

The friends of the family, the members of Washington Guards, Co. A, 7th Regiment, and of Sumner Hill Engine, No. 32, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Hester-st., on Monday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Weep not for me, my friends most dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

Sherman.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, Jane E., wife of Henry A. Sherman, aged 43 years.

Her remains were taken to the Evergreen Cemetery yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

☞ Schenectady, Utica, and Carbondale papers please copy.

Wallingford.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Ann Wallingford, in the 63d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, also those of her brother-in-law, Wm. L. Colly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 302 Madison-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, Gouverneur W. Taylor, son of Micah Taylor, Esq., in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 103 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

Greenleaf.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Mrs. Sarah Greenleaf, wife of Rev. J. Greenleaf, aged 44 years.

The funeral services will be attended at the Franklin-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

Ross.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, Frank, only son of Timothy B. and Mary E. Ross, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Graham-av., near Richardson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Nelson.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, Charles Kelsey, infant son of James F. and Elizabeth M. Nelson, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 2 Charles-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

The New-York Times, Monday, March 1, 1858.

ADDITION SALES.

ADDITION NOTICE.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3,
AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
AT SALESROOMS AND COMMISSION STORE,
No. 79 AND 81 WORTH-ST. AND 78 THOMAS-ST.,
A LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
(Bought for account of whom it may concern,)
COMPRISING
A full assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the Spring trade, now in store and ready for examination.
CATALOGUES WILL BE READY AND THE GOODS ON EXHIBITION ON MONDAY.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

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INSURANCE.

ADMIRALTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 97 WALL-STREET.
All kinds of Insurance effected on the most favorable terms.
JOSEPH H. HOLT, SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
SAMUEL H. MERRIAM, BENJAMIN STEVENS,
SILAS DAVIS, WILLIAM A. COMMINGS,
OLIVER H. BERGEN, HENRY LYLE, Jr.
ALFRED T. MOORE, HENRY STEVENS,
HENRY HOWLAND, WILLIAM E. WORTHINGTON,
ALFRED EDGERTON, GEORGE H. WARFIELD,
WILLIAM E. MILLER, GEORGE H. STEVENS,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, HENRY VALENTINE,
DAVID S. GARDNER, ISAAC M. BROWN,
STEPHEN W. GAINES, ISAAC H. SMITH,
GILBERT L. DE CAMP, JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
ALBERT T. DE CAMP, JOHN D. WOLFE,
GARDNER GREENWOOD, JOSEPH P. WARREN,
DANIEL T. WILLETS, JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY G. WESTON, JOHN C. COLGATE,
ALBERT C. PAINE, JOHN D. WOOD,
GILBERT L. WOOD, JOHN H. DUNHAM,
JOHN M. BEDELL, EDWARD HALSTED,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, NATHANIEL W. CHAPIN,
HENRY K. BOGERT, Jr., EDWARD HILL,
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JOHN M. BEDELL, NATHANIEL W. CHAPIN,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, EDWARD HILL,
HENRY K. BOGERT, Secretary.
JAMES H. KELLEY, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Illinois Central Railroad Bonds issued to the Company, and also the coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on the Illinois City Bonds issued to the Company, are hereby called in for payment at the Office of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on and after March 1, 1858.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES H. KELLEY, Assistant Secretary.

BIBLE, BOOK AND PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY.
ESTABLISHED 1826.
BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO.,
No. 4 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of Printing Inks, Varnishes, Bronzes, Dry Colors, Lampblack, &c.
Also, Agents for the sale of Hoe's Cylinder Printing Machines, Gordon's Job Presses, Cabinet Presses, Paper Cutters, Stereotype Blocks, Chases, Galleys, Rules, Quoins, Composing Sticks, Wood Type, Brass Type, Metal Furniture, &c.
Orders promptly executed at the lowest cash prices.

BIBLE AGENCY, OFFICE NO. 4 ASTOR PLACE.
Entrance by Washington-Place or Lafayette-Place.
The Bible in various sizes and styles of binding, suitable for Pulpit, Family, Sunday-School and Private Libraries, and for Presentation, for sale at the lowest prices.
Bibles and Testaments in various languages.
Bibles and Testaments for gratuitous distribution.
Bibles and Testaments for Sunday-Schools at half price.
Bibles and Testaments for Colporteurs and Missionaries at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Foreign Missions at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Home Missions at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Seamen at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Hospitals at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Prisons at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Asylums at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Churches at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Ministers at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Students at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Families at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Children at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Persons at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Sailors at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Soldiers at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Emigrants at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Indians at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Negroes at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Mulattoes at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Mariners at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Boatmen at cost.
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Bibles and Testaments for Poor Mechanics at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Laborers at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Farmers at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Gardeners at cost.
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Bibles and Testaments for Poor Herdsmen at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Drovers at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Teamsters at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Coachmen at cost.
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Bibles and Testaments for Poor Hostlers at cost.
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Bibles and Testaments for Poor Waiters at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Barmen at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Barmaids at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Cooks at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Scullions at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Chambermaids at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Nurses at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Seamstresses at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Milliners at cost.
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Bibles and Testaments for Poor Engraveresses' Journeymen at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Lithographers' Journeymen at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Lithographeresses' Journeymen at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Chromographers' Journeymen at cost.
Bibles and Testaments for Poor Chromographeresses' Journeymen at cost.

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURED CABINET FURNITURE
FOR SALE.
Warerooms 24 and 26 Ann-st.,
At the corner of Nassau-st.
Entrance No. 24 Ann-st.
Three doors from Broadway, New-York.
CUMMINGS, CABINET FURNITURE—
FURNITURE.
Warerooms 24 and 26 Ann-st., (at the corner of Nassau-st.)
Entrance No. 24 Ann-st.
Three doors from Broadway, New-York.

WANTS.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS
WANTED—By HENDRICKS & CO., No. 62 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DIVIDEND
No. 3.
The Stock Books and Transfer Books will be closed from March 1 to March 15, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. BENEDICT,
Sec. in Williamsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE UPON first-class City property. Apply to the Metropolitan Five Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS
WANTED—By HENDRICKS & CO., No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO
STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Panama Railroad—The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,100 tons burden, Commander M. T. WATERMAN, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1858, at 12 M., precisely.
Passengers for Aspinwall will be forwarded by the Panama Railroad Express Train, which leaves Panama on the day of arrival.
Through Tickets to San Francisco, $300 gold.
Through Tickets to Aspinwall, $150 gold.
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Servants, $75 gold.
Extra Baggage, 12½ cents per pound.
Medical Attendant accompanies the Steamer.
Meals and Berths not included in Passage Money.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

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Meals and Berths not included in Passage Money.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS: ONE dark bay horse, 16 hands high; one 3-year-old horse, 16 hands high; both sound and kind; also a light Jersey wagon, nearly new, and a set of second-hand harness. Apply at 49 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS—A splendid Brougham Coupe, Also, a very fine Rockaway Carriage, both nearly new. Apply at 49 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts.

BUSINESS OF NEWLY DESCRIPTION AT 71 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE RE-moved to No. 71 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, where they will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Silver Bullion, Foreign Exchange, and the Collection of Drafts, Notes, Coupons, &c., on the most favorable terms.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE RE-moved to No. 71 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE DEANE AND PAR-ker, Counsellors at Law, have removed their office to No. 5 Bowling-Green.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING IN "BTA-AY" Car, between 10th and 20th sts., a BLACK LAP ROBE. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at No. 213 West 20th-st., or 214 Mercer-st.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—SHORTHEN'S NOTICE.—IT HAS been determined by the Court of Chancery, for the benefit of such Stockholders as may desire to withdraw their stock, that the capital stock of the DANBY BANK, and that of the Bank of Orleans, be reduced to the amount of $200,000 each, on the 2d day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that being the day appointed by the Court for the hearing of the application for the reduction of the capital stock of the Bank of Orleans, and the 2d day of March, 1858, that being the day appointed by the Court for the hearing of the application for the reduction of the capital stock of the DANBY BANK, and that on those days persons holding the bills, or having claims against the said Banks, present the same to Alvordus Shorthen, at the Banking House of the DANBY BANK, for redemption, and that on the 1st day of Dec., 1857, and the 1st day of March, 1858, the said Banks cease to be liable for the redemption of their bills, or to pay the claims against them, and that on those days the said Banks cease to do business.
ALVORDUS SHORTHEN,
Receiver of the DANBY BANK.
Dated Dec. 2, 1857.

OSBORN BANK.—SHORTHEN'S NOTICE.—IT HAS been determined by the Court of Chancery, for the benefit of such Stockholders as may desire to withdraw their stock, that the capital stock of the OSBORN BANK be reduced to the amount of $200,000, on the 2d day of March, 1858, that being the day appointed by the Court for the hearing of the application for the reduction of the capital stock of the OSBORN BANK, and that on those days persons holding the bills, or having claims against the said Bank, present the same to Alvordus Shorthen, at the Banking House of the OSBORN BANK, for redemption, and that on the 2d day of March, 1858, that being the day appointed by the Court for the hearing of the application for the reduction of the capital stock of the Bank of Orleans, the said Bank cease to be liable for the redemption of their bills, or to pay the claims against them, and that on those days the said Bank cease to do business.
ALVORDUS SHORTHEN,
Receiver of the OSBORN BANK.
Dated Dec. 2, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Kings will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of March, 1858, for the erection of a new Court House and Jail, on the public square bounded by Fulton, Adams, Johnson and Gallatin-sts., in the City of Brooklyn, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the Clerk's office.
Proposals can be made for the entire work or for any portion of the same, and must be accompanied by the names of two sufficient sureties, who will become bound in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids received.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Clerk.
Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 25, 1858.

TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, No. 15 Wall-st., until 12 M. on Monday, March 15, 1858, for the erection of a building for the Police Department, on the lot corner of Mulberry and Bayard-sts., in the Seventh Ward of this City, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Each bid must be accompanied by the names of two sufficient sureties, who will become bound in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES M. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned, at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 8 Battery-place, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, March 15, 1858, for the erection of a building on Ward's Island, for the accommodation of the Insane Department of the Emigrant Hospital.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 8 Battery-place, on and after March 1, 1858.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board.
JOHN O. STARKE, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED responsibility, who has a large amount of money to invest, desires to meet with a party who has a good business, and who wishes to extend it. Address, with full name, J. B. POLK, Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TWELVE-HORSE HEAVY HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with Governor, Pipes, &c., complete. Also, one Boiler, 20 feet long, 42 inches diameter, with 40 3-inch tubes. Apply to or address J. POST, Jersey City.

O. Price reduced to $50. Also, one Upright Engine, 4 horse power, with Governor, Pipes, &c., complete. Also, one Boiler, 20 feet long, 42 inches diameter, with 40 3-inch tubes. Apply to or address J. POST, Jersey City.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR TO ALL others. Warranted. Orders promptly executed. Apply to JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

PATENT AGENTS OFFER FOR SALE.

PATENT RIGHTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 8 Battery-place, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, March 15, 1858, for the erection of a building on Ward's Island, for the accommodation of the Insane Department of the Emigrant Hospital.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 8 Battery-place, on and after March 1, 1858.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board.
JOHN O. STARKE, Secretary.

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Proposals can be made for the entire work or for any portion of the same, and must be accompanied by the names of two sufficient sureties, who will become bound in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.
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By order of the Board.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Clerk.
Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 25, 1858.

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The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board.
JOHN O. STARKE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE LADY
INFIRMARY!

DR. CODDE, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Dr. CODDE has been established in this city for the last 20 years, and has had a very extensive practice. Persons at a distance can be treated by letter. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Advice, $1.

DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Dr. COOPER has been established in this city for the last 20 years, and has had a very extensive practice. Persons at a distance can be treated by letter. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Advice, $1.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—A GENTLEMAN of long experience in the Drug business, and who has a thorough knowledge of the Chemical and Medical branches, is desirous of forming a connection with some respectable house, either as partner or salesman. Address, with full name, residence and business, Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

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Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 8 Battery-place, on and after March 1, 1858.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board.
JOHN O. STARKE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE LADY
INFIRMARY!

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—
DAVID WOOD, Plaintiff, against ISAAC M. ADAMS, ELIZABETH ADAMS, his wife, and others, Defendants.—Pursuant to a judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fulton-st., distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-st. with the westerly side of Bedford-av.; thence northerly parallel with Bedford-av. 100 feet; thence westerly parallel with Fulton-st. 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Bedford-av. 100 feet to the northerly side of Fulton-st.; thence easterly along the northerly side of Fulton-st. 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1858.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Referee.
ALEXANDER & DUER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—
DAVID WOOD, Plaintiff, against ISAAC M. ADAMS, ELIZABETH ADAMS, his wife, and others, Defendants.—Pursuant to a judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fulton-st., distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-st. with the westerly side of Bedford-av.; thence northerly parallel with Bedford-av. 100 feet; thence westerly parallel with Fulton-st. 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Bedford-av. 100 feet to the northerly side of Fulton-st.; thence easterly along the northerly side of Fulton-st. 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1858.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Referee.
ALEXANDER & DUER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, TAKE READILY. Apply to THOMAS ARMSTRONG, 207 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, PIG, BAR AND Sheet Iron, Spelter, Steel, &c. Apply to JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

BEER'S ARMSTRONG PATENT CAST-STEEL Shovels and Spades, for sale by the manufacturers, No. 61 Maiden-la., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

CITY ITEMS.

Assembly Extension.—Meeting in the Assembly Chamber, City Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to call upon the Common Council, a committee of the Board of Assistants, and the Mayor of the City of New-York, for the purpose of an extension of the Assembly Chamber, for the purpose of enlarging the room, &c.

Bankruptcy.—Petitions have been filed in bankruptcy by Cleaveland, Hall & Co., dry goods, Nos. 301 and 303 Broadway, and 21 Mercer-st.; by Wm. Hall, dry goods, No. 301 Broadway, and 21 Mercer-st.; by Wm. Hall, Jr.,